Daily Report

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CONTENTS

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Pact Foreign Ministers Meeting Ends in Berlin 1
'Important' Documents Adopted *[ADN]* 1
Statement on Nuclear Weapons *[ADN]* 1
Text of Appeal for Peace *[ADN]* 2
Fischer, Olechowski Speak *[ADN]* 3
Varkonyi Criticizes Romania *[Budapest Radio]* 3
CEMA Electronics Committee Meets in Prague *[Bratislava PRAVDA 7 Apr]* 4
Cooperation Proposal Approved *[RUDE PRAVO 8 Apr]* 4
Bulgaria Hosts Financial Control Symposium *[BTA]* 4

BULGARIA

Moscow Denies Bulgarian Narcotics Involvement *[BTA]* 5
Foreign Ministry Issues Declaration on Namibia *[BTA]* 5
Mladenov Returns From Pact Ministers Meeting *[Sofia Radio]* 5
Stoichkov Receives SRV Construction Minister *[BTA]* 5
Upcoming Agricultural Plenum Previewed *[BTA]* 5

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Dizdarevic Receives Honor, Continues Visit 7
Husak Presents Order *[Prague Radio]* 7
Husak, Dizdarevic Begin Talks *[CTK]* 7
Talks Focus on Trade, Ties *[TANJUG]* 7
Further on Talks *[Prague Radio]* 7
Dizdarevic, Adamec Discuss Economy *[Prague Radio]* 8
Jakes Concludes Visit to Syria, Departs *[Prague Radio]* 8
Jakes on Visits to Southeast Asia, Syria *[Prague Radio]* 8
Communique Issued on Jakes Visit to Laos *[RUDE PRAVO 10 Apr]* 9
Spokesman on SRV Withdrawal From Cambodia *[RUDE PRAVO 7 Apr]* 11
New Slovak Deputy Premier Lexa Sworn In *[CTK]* 11
Commentary Examines Gorbachev London Speech *[Jelinek in RUDE PRAVO 10 Apr]* 11
Indra Voices Support for Afghan Peace Efforts *[RUDE PRAVO 7 Apr]* 12
Problems in Education Debated at Plenum *[RUDE PRAVO 3, 4 Apr]* 12
Imprisoned Havel Proposed for Nobel Peace Prize *[Vienna Radio]* 13
Charter Activists Receive Suspended Sentences *[CTK]* 13
Brazilian Foreign Minister Meets Journalists *[RUDE PRAVO 10 Apr]* 14
Albania, South Korea To Exhibit at Brno Fair *[Bratislava PRAVDA 5 Apr]* 15
Energy Minister Leaves for Japan 9 April *[RUDE PRAVO 10 Apr]* 15
Financial Constraints on Foreign Travel Viewed *[RUDE PRAVO 11 Apr]* 15

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Daily Publishes Commentary on NATO Anniversary *[ADN]* 16
Article Criticizes NATO Doctrines, Thinking *[ADN]* 16
GDR-FRG Border Demarcation Protocol Signed *[ADN]* 16
Austrian Report on Relations Cited *[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 11 Apr]* 16
Paper on GDR Continuing 'Planned Economy' *[ADN]* 17
Cuban Party Delegation Arrives in Berlin *[ADN]* 17

HUNGARY

Central Committee Drops 4 Politburo Members *[Budapest Radio]* 18
Party Spokesman Discusses Changes *[MTI]* 18
Biographies of New Politburo Members *[MTI]* 19
Berecz on Readmission of Expelled Party Members *[Budapest Radio]* 19
Christian Democratic Party Elects Leaders *[Budapest Radio]* 19
Imre Pozsgay Departs for Poland 13 April *[MTI]* 20
Varkonyi on Domestic, International Topics *[London AL-MAJALLAH 5-12 Apr]* 20
Nemeth on Economic Policy, Property Reform *[MTI]* 22
Berecz, Nyers on Party Renewal, Reforms *[NEPSZABADSAG 6 Apr]* 22
PPF Spokesman Advocates 'Neutral' Organization *[MTI]* 24
U.S. Support for FIDESZ Questioned *[Bratislava PRAVDA 8 Apr]* 24
Government Committee Meets on Nagymaros Project *[MTI]* 25
Border Traffic Normal Following Customs Changes *[MTI]* 25

POLAND

Miller Makes Statement on Roundtable Agreement *[TRYBUNA LUDU 6 Apr]* 26
Geremek Interviewed on Roundtable Results *[Paris LIBERATION 10 Apr]* 27
Jaruzelski Holds Talks With Scholars-Historians *[PAP]* 28
Jaruzelski Meets Veterans Union Representatives *[PAP]* 28
Sejm Session Views Draft Changes to Constitution *[PAP]* 28
Sejm Delegation Visits European Parliament *[PAP]* 29
Foreign Affairs Spokesman on Policy Issues *[PAP]* 30

ROMANIA

RCP Plenum Opens; Ceausescu Says Debts Paid *[AGERPRES]* 31
Ceausescu Receives U.S. Businessmen *[AGERPRES]* 31
Meets Business Leader *[AGERPRES]* 32
SCINTEIA on Trafficking of Baby Parts 33
Totu Gives Honecker Ceausescu Message *[AGERPRES]* 33
Ceausescu Receives New Argentine Ambassador *[AGERPRES]* 34
Ceausescu Condolences to DPRK on Envoy's Death *[SCINTEIA 11 Apr]* 34

YUGOSLAVIA

'First Unofficial Newspaper' Published 13 Apr *[AFP]* 35
Yugoslav Ailiance Principles Outlined *[DELO 8 Apr]* 35
MLADINA Issue Banned for 'Offensive' Report *[TANJUG]* 36
MLADINA Council President Leaves Post *[TANJUG]* 36
Dizdarevic To Visit Poland 14-16 April *[TANJUG]* 36
DPRK's Kim Yong-nam Departs 12 April *[TANJUG]* 36
Suvar Opposed to 'Special' LCY Congress *[TANJUG]* 36
Suvar Elected Presidency Member From Croatia *[TANJUG]* 37
Milosevic Calls for Greater Unity in LCY *[Belgrade Radio]* 37
Serbian LC Presidium Changes Composition 38
Gracanin Released *[TANJUG]* 38
New Members Elected *[TANJUG]* 38
Serbian Party Demands Emergency LCY Congress *[TANJUG]* 38
SFRY Assembly Committee Discusses Kosovo *[BORBA 6 Apr]* 39
Army To Remain in Kosovo for 'Prolonged Period' *[TANJUG]* 40
Situation in Zur Still 'Difficult', 'Complex' *[TANJUG]* 41
Dismissal of Kosovo Union Officials Demanded *[Pristina Radio]* 41
Tupurkovski Addresses Kosovo Journalists *[BORBA 8-9 Apr]* 41
Helsinki Committee Makes Appeal on Kosovo *[DELO 8 Apr]* 42
Kosovo Human Rights Committee Issues Statement *[DELO 8 Apr]* 43
Kecmanovic Explains Candidacy Withdrawal *[TANJUG]* 43
Slovene Rally on Constitution Held 12 April *[TANJUG]* 44
Macedonian Plenum Supports Extraordinary Congress *[BORBA 8-9 Apr]* 44
Montenegro LC Adopts Congress Documents *[TANJUG]* 45
War Veterans Organization Discusses Reform *[TANJUG]* 45

Pact Foreign Ministers Meeting Ends in Berlin

'Important' Documents Adopted

LD1204144389 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1359 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member countries have adopted important documents at the end of their committee meeting in Berlin. In addition to the communique on the meeting, there is an appeal by the foreign ministers "for a world without wars" and a "statement of the Warsaw Pact member states on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe." This was announced by GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer this afternoon at an international press conference in Berlin. With this, the socialist defense alliance has added an important element to its negotiating offers for the disarmament of all types of weapons which NATO and the Warsaw Pact have in their stocks.

This meeting, the GDR foreign minister stressed in a statement, was able to note progress in the consolidation of peace and on the road to genuine disarmament and in the reduction of confrontation. But this development is not moving in a straight line and is not without contradictions.

Statement on Nuclear Weapons

LD1204151189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1401 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The text of the "statement by the member states of the Warsaw Pact on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe," passed by the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' Committee meeting in Berlin, is as follows:

I.

The member states of the Warsaw Pact express their resolve to do everything in their power in order to guarantee progress in the negotiations started on conventional forces in Europe. Positive results in these negotiations as well as the radical reduction of forces and the most destabilizing conventional weapons would, without doubt, significantly lessen the mutual danger of a surprise attack and large-scale offensive actions.

The allied socialist states are convinced that stability and security in Europe cannot be guaranteed and that the danger of a surprise attack cannot be ultimately removed if tactical nuclear weapons remain on the European continent. They represent a great potential for destruction and could become the trigger for a total nuclear conflict with the resulting consequences. In the event that nuclear weapons are used in Europe, the continent would be transformed into a radioactive desert. The retention, modernization, or stock piling of tactical nuclear weapons would increasingly destabilize the military-strategic situation in Europe, and would be incompatible with efforts directed toward solving disarmament problems on the continent.

In this context, the member states of the Warsaw Pact propose the commencement of separate negotiations in the near future on tactical nuclear weapons in Europe, including the nuclear components of dual capability weapons, to the member countries of the North Atlantic Alliance. The Warsaw Pact states are convinced that practical measures to reduce conventional arms and tactical nuclear weapons would complement one another in the process of reducing military confrontation between the two alliances and thereby increase their effect.

The member states of the Warsaw Pact start from the assumption that in addition to the removal of medium- and shorter-range missiles, the step-by-step reduction and eventual removal of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe would contribute to reducing the danger of war, the consolidation of confidence, and the creation of a more stable situation on the continent. The solving of this task would favor far-reaching reductions in strategic nuclear weapons, and ultimately the complete and global removal of all nuclear weapons.

II.

The questions of preparing for these proposed negotiations, their mandate, and the circle of participants could be discussed at special consultations. The allied socialist states are ready to start these without delay. The nuclear powers belonging to NATO, the Warsaw Pact and all other interested states of these alliances, particularly those who possess tactical weapons suitable for carrying nuclear ammunition, and those on whose territory tactical nuclear weapons are deployed, could be participants in the consultations.

Agreement could also be achieved from the very beginning on reducing tactical nuclear weapons as well as their elimination in stages.

In the negotiations, measures would be discussed for an effective international control of the reduction and elimination of tactical nuclear weapons, as well as a complex of confidence- and security-building measures with regard to these weapons and military activities, in which they are included. The possibility of creating an international control commission which is equipped with relevant powers could also be examined.

The member states of the Warsaw Pact believe that the mutual abandonment of a modernization of tactical nuclear weapons would contribute toward the creation of a favorable political atmosphere for such negotiations and to be consolidation of trust. The sides would, for example, neither improve qualitatively nor increase their number of land-based tactical missiles capable of using nuclear ammunition, missiles from the air forces, or artillery systems, including their nuclear components.

In this connection, the Warsaw Pact member states stress the significance of the declaration by the Soviet Union,that it is not modernizing its tactical nuclear weapons.

Other multi- and unilateral measures could also serve the goal of the reduction and elmination of tactical nuclear weapons on the basis of reciprocity.

III.

The member states of the Warsaw Pact underscore the great danger to stability in Europe which emanates from the high concentration of tactical nuclear weapons, particularly in central Europe, but also on the southern flank of the line of contact between the two alliances. They believe that the significant reduction of Soviet troops in central Europe, including the withdrawal and disbandment of six tank divisions by the Soviet Union from this area; the considerable reduction of armament and combat technology, including tactical nuclear weapons; and the other unilateral steps adopted by the member states of the Warsaw Pact to reduce armed forces and armaments create favorable conditions on the continent for implementing the proposals for the formation of a zone of reduced arms and increased trust, as well as the establishment of nuclear weapon-free zones in central Europe, in the Balkans, and in other regions of the continent, from where all nuclear weapons will be withdrawn.

For these zones, a regime would be created which provides for mutual controls, including on-site inspections, and relevant guarantees from those states which possess nuclear weapons.

IV.

The member states of the Warsaw Pact are also prepared to discuss other possible measures and proposals which are aimed at the reduction and elimination of tactical nuclear weapons in Europe and which strengthen the stability on the continent to an increasingly low level of military power, while keeping the principles of equality and equal security, and while guaranteeing an effective control of the agreements reached.

Text of Appeal for Peace

LD1204161289 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1412 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—This is the text of an appeal "for a world without wars," adopted by the session of the Warsaw Pact member states in Berlin.

The foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states have met in Berlin, capital of the GDR. They deem it necessary on the eve of the 50th anniversary of World War II to state the following:

Half a century ago Nazi Germany unleashed the most tragic conflict in the history of mankind with an attack on Poland. The war arose out of the aggressive, revanchist policy of conquest, the division of the world, and the hegemony which was pursued by the most reactionary circles of imperialism. It demonstrated the dangerous policy of the Munich policy of concessions. As a result of the war, dozens of millions of people were killed. The earth was soaked with the blood of those killed and tortured. Thanks to massive efforts by the peoples and states united in the great anti-Hitler coalition and of the antifascist resistance movements, victory over fascism was achieved.

The memory of September 1939 and the other tragic events of World War II should not keep opening wounds forever. The memory of this greatest tragedy in the history of mankind should spur the peoples to undertake tireless efforts in order to guarantee each inhabitant of the planet the right to a peaceful life.

The lessons of the war underline the truth that there is no more important task for mankind than safeguarding peace. All the efforts and actions of the people must be subordinate to this aim. The present and the future of the peoples of Europe and their security are indivisible from the maintenance of peace on our continent.

The basic condition for preserving a lasting, stable European peace remains strict adherence to the existing territorial and political realities, all principles of the UN Charter, the stipulations of the Helsinki Final Act, and other universally recognized norms of international relations by all states. Of particular importance are the reduction and complete elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons and a radical reduction in armed forces and conventional armaments, guaranteeing a comprehensive security and strengthening mutually advantageous cooperation between the states to solve the urgent problems confronting all peoples of the continent. The results achieved by these means, including the start of negotiations on conventional armed forces and on confidence- and security-building measures in Europe, should prompt further efforts to guarantee a lasting peace. The experiences of the anti-Hitler coalition demonstrate that today too, it is possible to form a broad front for cooperation in the name of the peaceful development of Europe.

The ministers stressed the need to resolutely rebuff all manifestations of revanchism, chauvinism and nationalism, all forms of enmity between the peoples and attempts to contest the territorial integrity of states. They noted with particular concern the growing spread of neofascism in a number of European countries. Irrespective of their form and location, such manifestations pose a threat to peace and international security. Being on German soil, the foreign ministers stress the historical responsibility of the two German states to ensure that war is never again unleashed from German soil.

Mankind should enter the 21st century with the certainty of being able to live in peace. For this, determined action by all states and peoples and by everyone is necessary. Joint reflection on what happened in Europe 50 years ago must constantly prompt new and more effective action to create a world without weapons and wars. With their appeal, the foreign ministers of the Warsaw Pact member states urge that everything be done to preserve peace, to bring about disarmament and mutual understanding, to develop cooperation, and to guarantee the economic and social progress of every nation so that Europe and our planet do not experience the horror of a new world war.

Fischer, Olechowski Speak

LD1104200489 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1727 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—GDR's Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer held a dinner this evening in honor of his counterparts from the member states of the Warsaw Pact. Other members of the GDR's state and party leadership were also present at the meeting in Berlin's Palais Unter den Linden, which was held in a friendly atmosphere. They were members of the Socialist Unity Party [SED] Central Committee Politburo Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, Joachim Herrmann, Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, and Egon Krenz; Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo; Dr Guenther Maleuda, deputy State Council chairman; and Manfred Flegel and Horst Soelle, deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers. The ambassadors of the Pact states accredited to the GDR also accepted the invitation.

During the course of the meal Oskar Fischer and Polish Foreign Minister Tadeusz Olechowski spoke.

In his toast Oskar Fischer said the Berlin meeting of the committee of foreign ministers is taking place at an important time, after the conclusion of the Vienna CSCE follow-up conference and at the start of fresh negotiations on conventional disarmament as well as on confidence- and security-building measures.

It has become clear in the balance, on the drawing up of which they were in agreement, that the common socialist peace program is being successfully fulfilled. It is realistic and open toward everything directed at disarmament and more security, and gives no one an advantage. Oskar Fischer said the persistent efforts by the states of the Warsaw Pact and above all the bold and truly trailblazing initiatives by the USSR have led to the first encouraging results.

The ability to take the next weighty step along the path of disarmament must now be worked on with great initiative. This path can not be trodden by anyone alone. The GDR's foreign minister expressed the wish that the NATO states will soon decide to become reliable companions along the way, and not just drag their feet in Vienna and elsewhere, but to help determine the rapid pace of disarmament. The foreign ministers meeting made responsible decisions for this and has already approved far-reaching documents.

This year, when the 75th anniversary of the outbreak of World War I and the 50th anniversary of World War II will be marked, all states and people are called on to profess the obligation to peace once again.

This is significant particularly for the socialist German state and for its capital, Berlin, which is a "city of peace." It accords with the antifascist legacy to accept responsibility for seeing that never again does war—only peace—emanate from German soil. The socialist German republic will do everything possible for this, Oskar Fischer said.

Tadeusz Olechowski stressed on behalf of the participating foreign ministers the interest of all Warsaw Pact states in rapid agreements to considerably lower the level of conventional arms, contribute to reducing the danger of a surprise attack, and consolidate mutual trust. He pointed to the unilateral decisions of the allied socialist states for the reduction of their conventional weapons, which will undoubtedly be helpful in achieving progress at the Vienna talks. The first response from these talks fills one with optimism. One could say that a further phase in the construction of the foundations for the common European home has begun. Minister Olechowski said that the start of negotiations on tactical nuclear weapons is an extremely important part of this. It will complement and support the process of reducing military confrontation between the two alliances.

Touching on relations between the socialist countries, Tadeusz Olechowski spoke of a new atmosphere in which understanding is deepening for the specific aspects of the individual states of the alliance, for their historical conditions, and for their national characteristics.

Fifty years after the start of World War II, reflection on the causes course, and consequences of this most terrible of wars must be a constant reminder and motivation to people to redouble their efforts for the creation of a world without war and violence. Tadeusz Olechowski expressed his deep satisfaction that the appeal for this, which was born of an initiative from Poland, which was the first victim of attack by Hitlerite Germany, is today ringing out from Berlin, the capital of the socialist German state.

Along with his thanks to the host, the Polish foreign minister extended an invitation to hold the next meeting of the committee of foreign ministers in Warsaw.

Varkonyi Criticizes Romania

LD1204222189 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] In Berlin, the Warsaw Pact foreign ministers have made disarmament proposals, but as you will hear from Ivan Bedoe's report, there were other subjects in the document as well.

[Bedoe] The communique issued on the session also states that the proposals of the European security conference must be adhered to by everyone. Compared to this general formulation, the Hungarian foreign minister spoke to the Berlin Hungarian correspondent with discernibly different emphases.

Referring to human rights and humanitarian contacts, he said, we do not consider the selective fulfillment of the commitments undertaken to be acceptable. I think I do not err gravely if I say that this opinion is missing from the jointly accepted documents primarily because of Romania. Peter Varkonyi spoke on the subject of what he sees to be the particular responsibility of the Warsaw Pact's fulfillment of obligations. It is in the joint interest of the member states that individual principles not be pushed into the background, he said. An interpretation of human rights which is directed toward the curtailment of civic and political as well as economic and social rights, is unacceptable. It is our conviction, he continued, that among the members of the Warsaw Pact, in the area of human rights and humanitarian contacts, more rights must be asserted than in the universal agreements. In this way, the socialist countries could lead the way in the realization of the document from the Vienna meeting, said the Hungarian foreign minister.

CEMA Electronics Committee Meets in Prague

AU1104122389 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
7 Apr 89 p 2

[CTK report: "A CEMA Committee Meets"]

[Text] Prague—The third session of the CEMA committee for cooperation in the field of electronics began yesterday in Prague. The committee will discuss the final draft of the protocol on the extension and supplement of the intergovernment agreement on the joint development and manufacture of a homogeneous, unified component base of electronics in the period up to the year 2000. The committee will further discuss issues concerning the acceleration of the development and manufacture of modern means of communication in the period up to the year 1995. In connection with the need to create, in conjunction with the user, a comprehensive system of modern technological equipment for the control of civilian and military flights over the territory of the CEMA states, the committee will discuss new intergovernment agreements on multilateral cooperation in the development of an integrated system of navigation, communication, and the monitoring of air traffic.

Cooperation Proposal Approved

AU1004160889 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
8 Apr 89 p 2

[CTK report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] The session of the CEMA Committee for Cooperation in Electronics ended with the signing of a protocol in Prague on Friday [7 April]. It approved a proposal to prolong the intergovernmental agreement on the joint development and production of a unified electronics component base through the year 2000, assessed a proposal to eliminate disproportions in the supply of the producers of communications equipment and the demand of the CEMA member countries' communications sectors, and discussed the creation of a unified system of modern technological equipment to control civilian and military flights over the territories of CEMA states territories.

Bulgaria Hosts Financial Control Symposium

AU0704065589 Sofia BTA in English
2137 GMT 6 Apr 89

[Text] Varna, April 6 (BTA)—The idea of uniting the efforts of the financial and control bodies of the socialist countries can find its practical solution by setting up an international socialist association of financial control. This is the main conclusion made at the first international symposium on the problems of financial control in the socialist countries which was held here.

The symposium was attended by specialists of Bulgaria, the GDR, China, Cuba, Poland, the USSR, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

Moscow Denies Bulgarian Narcotics Involvement

AU1204184289 Sofia BTA in English
1740 GMT 12 Apr 89

["Refuting the Allegations"—BTA headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 12 (BTA)—At today's regular press conference the spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs informed of the consultations held in Moscow between the International Legal Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Soviet Union and the Department on General Questions of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Netherlands on the cooperation in the struggle against illegal trafficking of narcotics. Mr Gennadiy Gerasimov repudiated as groundless the slanders of some Western newspapers and magazines against the People's Republic of Bulgaria according to which this country has allegedly manufactured narcotics. He labeled as "full invention" the allegations that the Soviet side has asked the respective U.S. authorities for cooperation in the struggle against some smuggling of narcotics from Bulgaria into the USSR. The spokesman of the Soviet Ministry of Foreign Affairs paid attention to the fact that active trade with drugs, which eventually penetrate in the USSR, is carried out by the Afghan opposition.

Foreign Ministry Issues Declaration on Namibia

AU1204183089 Sofia BTA in English
1735 GMT 12 Apr 89

["Declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 12 (BTA)—A declaration of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs was issued here in connection with the realization of the UN plan for decolonization of Namibia adopted with Resolution 435/78 of the Security Council. The declaration reads:

Bulgaria supports the understanding that the chief task at present is the complete realization of the UN plan for independence of Namibia and providing conditions for really free and just elections. To this end it is necessary to adhere strictly to the agreements reached between Angola, Cuba and the Republic of South Africa with the active cooperation of the USSR and the United States.

Justifiably the world public is alarmed over the armed clashes which started on April 1 in northern Namibia. The misunderstandings, incidents and disputable issues which have occurred should be settled in the framework of the signed agreements and through the established mechanism for regulation of the situation.

Bulgaria calls on the world public to cooperate actively with the United Nations in the implementation of its unique in scope, comprehensiveness and responsibility mission in the South-West Africa for the creation of conditions for precise fulfilment of Resolution 435/78 of the UN Security Council. [sentence as published] The active and unbiased cooperation in the name of Namibia's independence is of special importance for efficient implementation of the functions of the UN group for assistance in the transition period (UNTAG).

The declaration stresses that Bulgaria will continue to render consistent support for the final liquidation of the remnants of colonialism, the elimination of apartheid and racism, and will be on the side of the Namibian people on the road to its independence.

Mladenov Returns From Pact Ministers Meeting

AU1204180389 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian
1730 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov returned today from Berlin, where he took part in the meeting of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers Committee.

Stoichkov Receives SRV Construction Minister

AU1204195889 Sofia BTA in English
1930 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Today Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Phan Ngoc Tuong, minister of building of the SRV, who is on a working visit to Bulgaria.

The visitor was briefed on the progress of restructuring in Bulgaria and the changeover to the company-based organization of work in the construction industry and other branches of the national economy. They examined the joint work and the participation of Vietnamese building workers in the construction of projects in Bulgaria, and discussed questions relating to the further expansion of cooperation and the possibilities for setting up joint enterprises for the production of building materials.

Upcoming Agricultural Plenum Previewed

AU1204132989 Sofia BTA in English
1228 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Sofia, April 12 (BTA)—A plenum of the CC [Central Committee] of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party] on issues of agriculture and the foodstuffs industry is forthcoming in this country. For six months now the memorandum of Mr. Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, has been discussed on the pages of the Bulgarian press.

The main conclusion from the discussion is that it is necessary to guarantee a priority development of agriculture, writes today in a large article the ECONOMIC LIFE newspaper, a weekly of the CC of the BCP.

According to the author of the article, in the process of the plenum preparation, a large amount of analytical work has been done and new ideas have originated. The concepts have been worked out for the development of the Bulgarian village and agriculture and foodstuffs industry up to the year 2006. Programmes have been

worked out for the development of irrigated agriculture and of agricultural machine building, of the establishment of the company-based organization and management of labour. Additional means were provided for the increase of the purchase prices of sugar beet, autumn potatoes, brown rice, beans and sunflower. According to ECONOMIC LIFE the plenum of the CC of the BCP is to discuss now the practical solution of those tasks.

Most lively were the discussions on the organizational structure in agriculture and the question was posed about which structure is to become the leading one: The agro-industrial complexes or the self-managing team. There is a common stance that in Bulgaria there is already a political situation which gives a chance to stop the groping about, which has caused irrevocable damage to the development of agriculture, and to build scientifically based organizational structures. The company-based organization provides good opportunities for the increase of the efficiency of agricultural production when it is not applied conventionally but with a differentiation. The economic units which are already economically stable, provide the means for their self-support, finance themselves their expanded reproduction and have created conditions for self-management will turn into companies. They will develop in future on the basis of the piece work organization in all its diversities: collective, family, individual piece work, piece work after an agreement, etc. The advantages of the lease holding relations will also be used, like for instance, in the spheres where the existing agro-industrial complexes and teams are already economically weak. The lease holding relations will develop with priority in the mountainous regions, where the conditions are not stimulating the development of social production. In the places where a similar organization will be built, the agro-industrial complexes will be closed down. For activities of common interest the teams will be able to cooperate and establish joint stock companies for processing of agricultural raw materials, for introduction of the achievements of the techno-scientifical progress and organization of the auxiliary activities and services, like for instance, trade, transport, the material and technical supply.

Most often criticized in the discussions are the presently existing multi-stage organization in the leadership of agriculture. Proposals have been made to leave only one central body on top of the hierarchical ladder: The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, to close down the institutions whose activities coincide and which established the command and administrative approach.

The State Council decree on the economic activity will be used in the sphere of agriculture, too, but it will be possible to work out specific rules, the author of the article writes. The discussion has shown that it is important to improve price formation, too. It should render possibilities for the average annual efficiency in agriculture to become at least 21-23 percent. There is a general opinion that there are still no conditions existing in the country which would allow to take as a base in the price determination the level of the international prices.

In the discussions the opinion was widely defended that the taxation system, the crediting mechanism and the system of the production insurance against the risk factors should be improved.

There are some unclear moments in the system of planning, too. The centralized planning, used in the past years, based on the system of state orders, according to the majority of the participants in the discussion, has not played a positive role, but on the contrary, it has exacerbated the situation. It is one of the reasons for the disproportion between the goods funds and the needs of the home market and export.

The plenum of the CC of the BCP, the ECONOMIC LIFE writes, will have to take important decisions, too, as regards the social policy of the village: due to the grave situation concerning the age and qualification of people. The problem can be solved only if the new forms of management are combined with a new kind of payment. It is necessary, the article says, that the remunerations of people, working in agriculture would be levelled up with the remunerations of people, working in industry and the other branches. It is also necessary to improve the pensions activities, the organization of reposal and of transport to the workplaces.

Dizdarevic Receives Honor, Continues Visit

Husak Presents Order

LD1204204689 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1900 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] President of the Republic Gustav Husak presented the Czechoslovak Order of White Lion First Class with Chain to SFRY Presidency President Raif Dizdarevic in Prague Castle today in the presence of CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary Milos Jakes in recognition of his important contribution to strengthening friendly relations between Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. On behalf of the Czechoslovak party and state leadership as well as on his own behalf Gustav Husak cordially congratulated Raif Dizdarevic on the conferment on him of such a high honor and wished him much creative strength, health, and personal contentment in the years to come.

The Yugoslav representative thanked sincerely for the distinction conferred on him and stressed that he understood it as an expression of recognition to all those who had contributed meritoriously to the development of Yugoslav- Czechoslovak relations. He gave assurances that he would do his utmost to further intensify them in the future.

The ceremony was also attended by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium members Ladislav Adamec, Jozef Lenart, Frantisek Pitra, Miroslav Stepan, and Karel Urbanek; CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat Members Marie Kabrhelova, and Vasil Mohorita; and other Czechoslovak party and state officials.

Husak, Dizdarevic Begin Talks

LD1204172989 Prague CTK in English 1426 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Prague April 12 (CTK)—Presidents Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia and Raif Dizdarevic of Yugoslavia started their talks here today focusing on the state and prospects of Czechoslovak-Yugoslav cooperation and on the exchange of views on international topics.

Attending the talks on the Czechoslovak side are First Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Bohumil Urban, Foreign Minister Jaromir Johanes, Head of the President's Office Frantisek Salda and Czechoslovak ambassador to Yugoslavia Jan Husak.

The Yugoslav delegation includes Foreign Minister Budimir Loncar, member of the Federal Executive Council Dzevad Mujezinovic and Yugoslav ambassador to Czechoslovakia Dusan Rodic.

Talks Focus on Trade, Ties

LD1304024489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0129 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Prague, April 12 (TANJUG)—Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia is developing successfully and the two countries have basically identical goals on the international scene, Yugoslav State Presidency President Raif Dizdarevic and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak said in their talks here on Wednesday evening.

Dizdarevic arrived today on a two-day official visit to Czechoslovakia, after which, as announced this evening, he will also visit Poland.

The two-hour talks focused on trade between the two countries which, although in the past few years not as dynamic as expected, is still at a high level of 1.4 billion dollars.

Both sides assessed that the major reforms underway in the two countries will be also create conditions for the expansion of long-term bilateral ties through production cooperation, specialization and direct cooperation between enterprises. [passage omitted]

Further on Talks

LD1204201789 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1700 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] SFRY President Raif Dizdarevic arrived in Prague today for a 3-day official friendly visit of Czechoslovakia. Talks opened this afternoon in Prague Castle between the highest state representatives of both countries.

Gustav Husak and Raif Dizdarevic informed each other about the situation in their respective countries. They noted with satisfaction that the traditional friendly relations and all round cooperation were successfully developing between both countries. They paid special attention to economic cooperation where it is necessary to create prerequisites for higher forms of cooperation. They spoke in favor of enriching the exchanges of cultural values and scientific knowledge and intensifying cooperation in ecology. They gave their support to the expansion of contacts between citizens of both countries and seeking possibilities for mutual tourism.

When Gustav Husak and Raif Dizdarevic spoke about topical international issues they stressed the importance of the peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union and other socialist states and the irreplaceable role played by the nonaligned countries' movement in the struggle for peace.

Raif Dizdarevic invited Gustav Husak to visit Yugoslavia. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

Dizdarevic, Adamec Discuss Economy

LD1204203189 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1800 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Federal Prime Minister Ladislav Adamec met SFRY Presidency President Raif Dizdarevic in Prague Castle late this afternoon. During a conversation, which was devoted primarily to economic issues, Adamec briefed the guest about the topical tasks of speeding up economic reform in Czechoslovakia. At that time, he pointed frankly at some problems facing the Czechoslovak economy, the tackling of which is bound inseparably to the raising of powers and accountability of the economy and the deepening of socialist democracy.

When assessing Czechoslovak-Yugoslav economic cooperation both representatives pointed at the need to raise it to a higher level. They were in agreement on advocating the seeking of new progressive forms of mutual economic cooperation and in particular the expansion of production sharing and specialization. The Czechoslovak side was interested in particular in the intensification of contacts in the engineering industry and in creating better conditions for developing tourism. The Yugoslav side offered cooperation in the construction sector and showed interest in Czechoslovakia's metallurgical and foundry products.

Federal Prime Minister Ladislav Adamec, asked Raif Dizdarevic to convey to the President of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia his invitation to visit Czechoslovakia.

Jakes Concludes Visit to Syria, Departs

LD1204181189 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Central Committee of the National Front, ended his official state visit to the Syrian Arab Republic today and left Damascus by air. Seeing him off at the airport were Hafiz al-Asad, general secretary of the Socialist Arab Ba'ath party; Mahmud al-Zu'bi, prime minister; and other Syrian representatives.

Jakes on Visits to Southeast Asia, Syria

LD1204225189 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Interview with Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, by unidentified Czechoslovak correspondent following a visit to Southeast Asia and Syria in Syria; date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] Comrade General Secretary, during the first part of your journey, you visited Southeast Asia and spoke about the Cambodia question. What are the standpoints of the individual countries on its solution?

[Jakes] Well, the basic standpoint was recently expressed in their statement on the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, which should be completed by the end of September; on this, those countries are of the same opinion. Naturally, as far as Vietnam and Cambodia are concerned, as soon as the troops withdraw, the activity of the various bands attacking Cambodia must cease. Then it will be possible to realize a policy of national reconciliation which all three of these Indochinese countries support. After all, the policy of national reconciliation is supported by the majority of countries in the world. They see the realization of the policy of national reconciliation like this: that a commission for national reconciliation will be formed, in which all four political parties will be represented; this commission will work out a new draft constitution and at the same time will ensure elections with international participation, under international control; and only after the results of the elections will the government be reorganized, a new government will come into power, which will take office, secure the development of peaceful life in Cambodia, and, in effect, this will lead to a solution of the fundamental questions connected with this problem. It is now necessary for other countries to take a positive stand on this. I am convinced that the way is open today. In the near future, in May, representatives of Cambodia should meet with Sihanouk on these questions, and I hope they will find a common language, even though problems are bound to remain.

[Correspondent] In your talks, you often emphasized the need for mutually beneficial economic cooperation. Are its forms known?

[Jakes] The forms are known. It is a case of—just as in Europe—economic principles for the implementation of these forms. The thing that best corresponds to this is cooperation between individual enterprises and, second, the creation of joint enterprises, possibly with the participation of a third country.

I would like to say that a certain restructuring is taking place, in its own way, in these countries. Restructuring, as far as Vietnam is concerned, means that they are also moving away from administrative methods of management, and there is a transition in the economic tools of management. Also, a certain strengthening of jurisdiction and responsibility of enterprises is taking place which is opening up more room for the development of the private sector. As far as Cambodia and Laos are concerned, countries which are not very economically developed at the moment, the main question is the creation of joint enterprises to utilize their potential and wealth, which must be supported by certain processes taking place there. The basis of these processes is that they have made a new evaluation of the stage of development in which they find themselves. They have come to the conclusion that they have not arrived at the development of socialism as such; they are living in and realizing the stage, the completion of the stage of national democratic revolution.

Great changes are currently under way in these countries. The role of private ownership is being substantially reinforced, both the capitalist forms of this ownership—not only private ownership. There are also possibilities of investments in these countries and large scope is opening for the development of people's individual initiative. This is provided by the fact that no substantial conditions have been created in these countries for extensive application of socialist forms of enterprise; we must, therefore, seek specific paths of cooperation with these countries not oriented only toward help in the sphere of scientific technological development and training of cadres, but so that we might efficiently cooperate with these countries or even build joint enterprises on the basis of their raw materials. Above all, the question of use of timber is being considered. I think, therefore, that there are prerequisites for the development of this cooperation and that the distance between us does not stand in the way, nor does the level of economic development as we see it.

[Correspondent] From the viewpoints of international politics and the development of mutual relations, how do you assess your visit to the Syrian Arab Republic?

[Jakes] First of all, I should like to say that the Syrian Arab Republic is an important trade partner of ours and a country with which we have a firm friendship. Our cooperation is constantly developing, and our views on international political questions are identical. This creates a favorable climate for the development of economic cooperation. We have done quite a lot in this field. On one hand, we received cash with which we bought goods elsewhere; today we are buying Syrian goods and the purchases are increasing. Above all, possibilities exist in the future, inasmuch as the Syrians are successfully developing the extraction of oil, so that we might import more oil; we also import phosphates, cotton, and other raw materials and products of the Syrian industry, as their industry as a whole—and the textile industry in particular—are developing quite will.

There are certain problems in today's situation, specifically problems with regard to paying Czechoslovakia back on time on our investments there. This was a topic of our talks. We sought ways to improve the situation. I would like to say that, despite certain problems which will prevail for another year or a year and a half, good prospects exist—on the basis of the development of oil extraction—for cooperation to develop in the next few years, at least at the current pace. This cooperation should be mutually advantageous and efficient.

Apart from this, I would like to say that we were received very well here in Syria, the talks we had were very interesting, particularly those with President al-Asad, and I would like to stress that Syria is determined to follow the socialist path of development while respecting the conditions of both economic and cultural development. It also must acknowledge the political and military situation in this sphere. I would like to say that the visit to all these countries was politicaly significant, in the context of the substance of the deliberations and results of the talks. It was an important step toward clarifying more paths of development of cooperation between our countries.

Communique Issued on Jakes Visit to Laos

AU1304122289 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Apr 89 p 6

["Communique on M. Jakes' Visit to Laos"]

[Text] A joint communique on the visit by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party [CPCZ] Central Committee, was issued in Vientiane on Sunday [9 April]. The communique states:

Comrade Milos Jakes, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, paid a friendly working visit to the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] on 8-9 April 1989 at the invitation of Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP].

During the visit to the LPDR, Milos Jakes and members of his entourage laid a wreath at the monument to those who fell in the Struggle for National Liberation and visited some historical sites in the capital of Vientiane. Comrades Milos Jakes and Kaysone Phomvihan held talks.

From the Czechoslovak side the talks were attended by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee; Jaromir Obzina, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR deputy premier; Michal Stefanak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and head of the CPCZ Central Committee's International Affairs Department; Jaromir Nehera, CSSR deputy minister of foreign trade; Jiri Nemec, deputy minister of foreign trade; Karel Loebl, minister of the Government of the Czech Socialist Republic and chairman of the Czechoslovak part of the Subcommission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation Between the CSSR and the LPDR; and Jiri Myslivecek, CSSR ambassador to the LPDR.

From the Lao side the talks were attended by Phoun Sipaseut, member of the Politburo of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the LPRP Central Committee Committee for Foreign Relations, and LPDR minister of foreign affairs; Sali Vongkhamsao, member of the Politburo and secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and LPDR minister of economy, planning, and finance; Maisouk Saisompheng, member of the LPRP Central Committee, minister and chief of the office of the LPRP Central Committee and of the office of the LPDR Council of Ministers; Phao Bounnaphon, member of the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR minister of trade and

foreign economic relations; Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the LPRP Central Committee's Foreign Relations Committee, and LPDR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Thongloun Sisoulit, member of the LPRP Central Committee, deputy chairman of the LPRP Central Committee Foreign Relations Committee, and LPDR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Pani Yathantou, candidate member of the LPRP Central Committee and chairwoman of the LPDR State Bank; Khamsai Souphanouvong, candidate member of the LPRP Central Committee and LPDR minister of economy, planning, and finance; Somsavat Lengsavat, first deputy minister and deputy chief of the office of the LPRP Central Committee and of the LPDR Council of Ministers; Souli Nathavong, minister of science and technology; and Khampet Pan-Gnachak, LPDR ambassador to the CSSR.

Discussing issues pertaining to bilateral relations, the leading representatives of the two sides expressed satisfaction with the intensification of relations of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the CSSR and the LPDR on the foundations of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Comrade Kaysone Phomvivan thanked the CPCZ, the CSSR Government, and the fraternal Czechoslovak people for the support and assistance they are extending to the Lao revolution.

The representatives of the two sides stressed the need to jointly seek new directions, methods, and forms of mutual economic cooperation, including the establishment of joint ventures and strengthening the export potential of the Lao economy. The Czechoslovak side agreed to continue training and educating Lao cadres. The two sides agreed on a plan for cooperation between the CPCZ and the LPRP in the 1990-91 period.

The two representatives welcomed the positive changes in the international situation aimed at strengthening peace, independence of nations, democracy, and social progress in the world. They noted that the trend of transition from confrontation to dialogue, and from rivalry to cooperation in the spirit of the new political thinking has been strengthening.

The struggle for disarmament, elimination of nuclear weapons, and safeguarding peace is the most important task facing the nations of the world.

The two sides fully support the initiative submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 43d session of the UN General Assembly. They expressed hope that the NATO states will respond in a constructive manner to the unilateral pledge of the socialist countries to reduce the numerical strength of their troops and armaments.

The LPRP and the LPDR Government highly value the peace foreign policy of the CPCZ and the CSSR Government, they welcome Czechoslovakia's contribution to the process of establishing a system of security and cooperation in Europe. They support the peace initiative submitted by Comrade Milos Jakes for establishing a zone of trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact states and NATO.

The Czechoslovak side supports the active contribution of the LPDR, the SRV, and the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK] in the struggle for peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia. In this connection Czechoslovakia fully supports the proposal of the three countries of Indochina, submitted by Laos at the first informal meeting in Jakarta.

The Czechoslovak side expressed agreement with the declaration of the Governments of the LPRD, PRK, and SRV on the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia, which calls for concurrently halting interference in Cambodia's internal affairs and ending military assistance to all Cambodian sides.

Comrade Milos Jakes welcomed the LPDR's goodwill and endeavor to strengthen friendship and cooperation with the neighboring countries, particularly with the PRC and Thailand.

The two sides welcomed the upcomping Soviet-Chinese meeting at the highest level, and they are of the opinion that the meeting will contribute not only to normalization between the two socialist countries, but also to the strengthening of peace, security, and cooperation in the Asian-Pacific region and in the world.

They comprehensively support the policy of the national reconciliation in Afghanistan. They regard it as the foundation for solving the Afghan issue by political means with the objective of ensuring the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Afghanistan. They appeal to all involved parties to consistently observe the Geneva accords.

Regarding the strengthening of international peace and security, the two sides expressed great appreciation for the energetic activity of the United Nations and expressed their preparedness to participate in it.

The two sides assess as positive the steps of the nonaligned movement in the struggle for peace, international security, the independence of nations, and the establishment of a new, just economic order in the world. The CSSR appreciates the LPDR's active role in that movement. Comrades Milos Jakes and Kaysone Phomvihan noted that the results of the visit constitute a qualitatively new stage in the deepening of the relations of friendship and in the development of comprehensive cooperation between the CSSR and the LPDR.

Comrade Milos Jakes thanked the Lao side for the warm and cordial reception. He invited Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan to pay a visit to Czechoslovakia. The invitation was accepted.

Spokesman on SRV Withdrawal From Cambodia

AU1004122389 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Apr 89 p 1

[CTK: "Contributing to the Dialogue on the Cambodian Issue"]

[Text] Prague—This Thursday [6 April], Ivan Kulhanek, spokesman of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, issued the following statement:

We have familiarized ourselves in detail with the declaration of the Governments of the SRV, the People's Republic of Kampuchea [PRK], and the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] of 5 April 1989 on the total withdrawal of Vietnamese volunteers from Cambodia. The declaration reaffirms the goodwill of the countries of Indochina and their effort to achieve a political solution of the Cambodian issue.

The CSSR has always been in favor of settling regional conflicts peacefully. It therefore fully supports this positive step, which contributes to eliminating a dangerous hotbed of tension in Southeast Asia, and expects this step will be echoed by all states in the region, and by the sides involved in settling the internal aspects of the Cambodian problem.

The initiative of the SRV, PRK, and LPDR Governments is a constructive contribution to the international dialogue on the Cambodian issue; it helps to strengthen peace and stability in the Asia-Pacific region and to promote overall international detente.

New Slovak Deputy Premier Lexa Sworn In

LD1204144489 Prague CTK in English 1321 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Bratislava April 12 (CTK)—New Slovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Slovak Commission for Planning and Scientific-Technological Development Vladimir Lexa, appointed by the Slovak National Council (parliament) Presidium, was sworn in today.

The Slovak parliament earlier accepted the resignation to the two posts of Pavol Bahyl whom it thanked for his work.

Vladimir Lexa, a doctor of law, was born on May 8, 1937 in Bratislava.

After finishing studies at the faculty of chemical technology in 1961 he was research worker at the Georgi Dimitrov chemical plant here. From 1971 he held various executive posts in this and other plants until 1983 when he was appointed Slovak deputy minister of industry. Since 1986 he has been first deputy chairman of the State Commission for Scientific-Technological Development and Investments.

Vladimir Lexa finished extra-mural studies at the faculty of law of Charles University in 1985. He has been a member of the Czechoslovak Communist Party since 1956.

Commentary Examines Gorbachev London Speech

AU1204145589 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Apr 89 p 5

[Milan Jelinek commentary: "Let Us Be Romantics!"]

[Text] The speech by Mikhail Gorbachev at the Guildhall in London is another major foreign policy statement which offers much food for thought. In essence it is a stepping up of the urgent appeal from the Soviet leadership to the world community and to its political representatives to solve accumulated problems, and some of these are indeed at a critical stage. It is an appeal for a joint solution because the USSR considers that they are interlinked. The world is integrated and mutually dependent, though full of contradictions. No single state or social system has the ability to resolve the issues concerning the present and the future of mankind by its own efforts. This is the backbone of Soviet political thinking and, therefore, Gorbachev devoted a significant part of his speech in London to just this idea.

What is decisive in politics, as in the whole of human behavior, is, in the final analysis, its outcome. This thought-deed chain must not be broken. Gorbachev announced that the USSR will halt the production of highly enriched uranium for nuclear weapons and will close down two further reactors (in total, then, three) which produced fissile materials for military purposes. He announced that the USSR is no longer modernizing its nuclear weapons and will not do so as long as it is not forced into this by the ill-considered steps of others.

Quite clearly, the Soviet leadership is striving for radical progress in disarmament; first and foremost, in the sphere of nuclear disarmament. It regards this as a primary task, as the key which will open up the possibility of creating a new system of international relations and the coexistence of the world community.

Once again unilateral measures are involved, and therefore it is appropriate to ask why the USSR is proceeding in such a manner, and why it has chosen this method in particular?

It is necessary to state beforehand that disarmament cannot be achieved on a unilateral principle. It is logical and understandable that only an agreement, a guarantee, and verification that is a joint course of action will lead to the aim that is so much expected. For in adopting unilateral disarmament measures there exists a limit

which it is impossible to exceed without prejudicing one's own security. The Soviet course of action, then, has objective limits and limitations and the Soviet leadership is trying to use the space which it has left to influence and change the attitudes of its Western partners, in this case, on the issue of nuclear disarmament. The method is by example, it is a dynamic policy which directly necessitates a positive reply.

In my opinion, the USSR is pursuing some practical aims.

—In the West there exists a sizable group of politicians which either agrees with or sympathizes with the Soviet program for a world without nuclear weapons. For example, in London itself, among the groups today in opposition to the government, the idea of and even a program for a nuclear-free Britain can be heard. The Soviet course of action strengthens their position, it gives them cogent arguments in internal policy debates and in the struggle to gain political influence.

—Gorbachev turns directly to broad sections of the Western public. Opposition to nuclear weapons is overwhelming among the public and is growing—this is a known fact. The situation will change when it will be conferred as a factor to the level of political decision-making in parliaments and in government cabinets. Chancellor Kohl of West Germany is delaying the modernization of nuclear weapons within the framework of NATO because he is simply afraid that he would lose out in the elections. The idea that a Western politician will not dare, as long as he wants to be successful, to appear before the electorate with a program of support for nuclear weapons is not so far off or too far-fetched.

—The last USSR measure is, understandably, also addressed to Washington, to its main partner in negotiations. The American administration announced that it will strive for an agreement and for a 50-percent reduction in nuclear arsenals. This is good, but the fact that arguments are still raging in the United States as to how to proceed is less heartening. Now, those who proclaim that the USSR is a serious and honorable partner in the negotiations have acquired more arguments. The United States, which declares its concern for the peaceful future of the world and wants to continue in the process of disarmament, cannot be silent, cannot sit back and arouse in the world the justified doubt that it is not taking disarmament particularly seriously.

Putting it briefly, the USSR is not saying we could do this, if.... It is announcing: We have done this. Thereby its policy has immeasurably gained in cogency and in striking power. The Soviet leadership is literally driving the matter of disarmament forward. Of course, there are doubters, confusion prevails, there remains a lack of trust from the period of the policy of confrontation, and in the meantime there are also irreconcilable opponents. Their ranks will once again thin out after Gorbachev's speech at the Guildhall in London. Prime Minister Thatcher of Britain, in an evaluation of the Soviet concept of a world without nuclear weapons, chose the word—romanticism. Well, in human history a number of dreams, wishes, and desires for a better life have been given attributes—utopia, fantasy, unfeasable, idealist, and romanticism. They have been implemented, others will be the reality of tomorrow. Between the optimistic program of peace and the fatalistic, pessimistic notion of a possible catastrophe for the human race, one will choose life. If such a choice is an expression of romanticism, let us be romantics!

Indra Voices Support for Afghan Peace Efforts

AU1004135489 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Apr 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Supporting Afghan Government's Efforts"]

[Text] Prague—Alois Indra, chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, received Abdul Baqi Samandari, ambassador of the Republic of Afghanistan to the CSSR, on Thursday [6 April].

During their friendly talk, the two representatives took stock of topical issues of parliamentary relations and of other issues of Czechoslovak-Afghan relations and cooperation. Ambassador Samandari briefed A. Indra on the current situation in Afghhanistan. Alois Indra expressed appreciation for the fact that the USSR and the Republic of Afghanistan have responsibly fulfilled the commitments following from the Geneva agreements, and stressed that it is essential that both Pakistan and the United States also fulfill their commitments.

He confirmed the CSSR's full support for the Afghan Government's efforts to halt the bloodshed and establish prerequisites for a peaceful settlement of the situation in Afghanistan via a dialogue of all political forces of Afghan society.

Problems in Education Debated at Plenum

AU1104133189

[Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 3 April on pages 3 to 5 and on 4 April on pages 3 to 6 publishes accounts of all 34 statements made during the debate at the 13th session of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia [CPCZ] Central Committee, held in Prague from 30 to 31 March. The statements, which total about 40,000 words, are devoted largely to the problems of the Czechoslovak education. The speakers do not include any members or candidate members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and any CPCZ Central Committee secretaries.

The problems of Czechoslovak schools raised in the debate include overcrowded classrooms, which prevent individual approach to pupils and concentrated work with gifted students, and the shortage of teachers. According to Jana Synkova, Czech minister of education, the Czech Republic alone would need 17,500 more teachers to achieve a

"pedagogically tolerable number of pupils per class in its primary and secondary schools"; this shortage is also said to be responsible for the fact that 4,000 out of 72,000 primary school teachers and 3,000 out of 26,000 secondary school teachers in the Czech Republic lack the requisite qualifications. Several speakers blame the shortage of teachers on the low pay and social prestige of the teaching profession. They also point to the negative consequences of the predominance of women in Czechoslovak schools (in the Czech Republic, women are said to account for 83.7 percent of the teaching staff at primary schools) and stress the need for better pay to attract more men into the profession. Another problem raised in the debate is the shortage of space. According to Ludovit Kilar, Slovak minister of education, almost 7 percent of primary school pupils in Slovakia have to be taught in shifts. Another speaker, Jan Gajdosik, the Central Slovak party chief, criticizes the slow progress in the construction of school buildings, saying that the construction of a primary school at Cadca has now entered its 15th year and the construction of two secondary schools at Banska Bystrica its 21st year. Discussing the problems of primary and secondary schools, several speakers also criticize the textbooks that are in use (arguing that they are not adequate to the pupils' age and level of maturity) and the resulting overloading of pupils. As regards the problems of Czechoslovak higher education, the speakers criticize the low percentage of university-educated Czechoslovaks compared with other countries, the low demands on students and the resulting low standard of graduates, universities' and colleges' inadequate endowment with imported scientific literature and modern technology (Vladimir Mynar, rector of the Ostrava mining college, complains that his school resembles a "museum," since the last import of an appliance from a nonsocialist country dates back to 1969), excessive centralization of the schools' management and incompetent bureaucratic interventions in their operations, and, in general, shortage of funds. Jan Zelenka, central director of Czechoslovak Television, criticizes the "mediocrity" of Czechoslovak art schools, which he blames on "clumsy personnel changes" and on regulations that prevent the best Czechoslovak artists from becoming professors at these schools.

On two issues concerning the Czechoslovak educational system, divergent views are expressed in the debate. While several speakers criticize the extension of compulsory education to 10 years in the midseventies (citing problems with "unruly" and "unadaptable" adolescents who show no interest in the school or in vocational training and cause severe disciplinary problems), Matej Lucan, CSSR deputy premier, defends the reform of the midseventies as "necessitated by the scientific-technical revolution" and opposes another hasty reform of the school system. The other issue on which divergent views are voiced is whether vocational training centers should be subordinated to the ministry of education or, as has been the case heretofore, to the enterprise under which they operate and, thereby, to the ministry of the relevant industry (the advocates of the first option warn that the transition to self-financing might tempt enterprises to cut spending on their apprentice centers). Matej Lucan and Miloslav Dockal, head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, also defend the achievements of Czechoslovak education over the past 40 years against the "negativistic and nihilistic" (Lucan) views that were expressed in the discussion that preceded the Central Committee session and against the "increasingly frequent claim that, just as in other fields, so in the education of people we have not achieved anything" (Dockal). Dockal also takes issue with the unidentified proponents of the view that "education should be completely independent of state power and party policy."

Several speakers criticize "shortcomings in the political maturity" of teachers and in "world outlook education." Jana Fajmonova, candidate member of CPCZ Central Committee, says, for example, that "teachers' training will have to be supplemented with selected topical issues, such as the aims of opposition groups, the problems of human rights, and so forth." Ludmila Markova, member of the CPCZ Central Committee, cites the results of a sociological survey carried out at secondary schools in her district, according to which "no pupil questioned on the actions of antisocialist forces this January stated that he had received information or an explanation from a member of the teaching or educational staff."

Vasil Mohorita, chairman of the Socialist Youth Union Central Committee, proposes in his statement the establishment of a special radio station for young people. He deplores that since his last call for the establishment of such a station, at the 10th Central Committee session, "nothing has changed, except that we stopped jamming Radio Free Europe."

Imprisoned Havel Proposed for Nobel Peace Prize

AU1204111889 Vienna Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Leading opposition members from Poland and the CSSR have proposed imprisoned Prague writer Vaclav Havel for the Nobel Peace Prize. A letter of the civil rights activists to the Nobel Prize Committee in Oslo says that tribute should be paid to Havel for his work in the Charter 77 human rights organization and for his dedication to freedom and peace.

Charter Activists Receive Suspended Sentences

AU1204134489 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Suspended Sentences"]

[Text] Prague—Court proceedings in the criminal matter against defendants Vlasta Chramostova and Libuse Silhanova, PhD, took place at the Municipal District Court for Prague 2 on Monday [10 April]. The indictment charged them with having jointly committed the criminal offense of assaulting a state body and the body of a social organization according to Paragraph 154, Section

2, of the Penal Code and the criminal offense of approving of a criminal offense according to Paragraph 165, Section 1, of the Penal Code.

It has been proven that on 16 January 1989 the two defendants wrote a letter addressed to the general secretary of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and to the CSSR premier, in which they unjustly accused party and state bodies of lies and voiced approval of the activity of the participants in the banned gathering in Prague's Wenceslas Square on 15 January 1989 where several citizens committed criminal offenses endangering the public order. The two defendants also sent the text of the letter to RUDE PRAVO, CTK, and the news agency NOVOSTI.

The court qualified the conduct of Vlasta Chramostova and Libuse Silhanova, PhD, as the criminal offense of assaulting a state body and the body of a social organization according to Paragraph 154, Section 2, of the Penal Code. It passed on the two defendants a 3-month sentence suspended for a 1-year probation period.

As to the second charge (criminal offense according to Paragraph 165, Section 1, of the Penal Code), consisting, according to the indictment, of approval of criminal offenses committed during the banned gathering in Prague's Wenceslas Square on 15 January this year, it has not been proven that the defendants committed an act constituting this criminal offense.

Both defendants appealed against the verdict; the prosecutor has not delivered an opinion.

The verdict has not yet acquired the force of law.

The public trail was attended by representatives of the Committee of the Czechoslovak Public for Human Rights and Humanitarian Cooperation and of the International Helsinki Federation for Human Rights.

Brazilian Foreign Minister Meets Journalists

AU1204142189 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Apr 89 pp 1, 2

["(pos)"-signed report: "Possibilities For Creative Cooperation; The Brazilian Guest Concludes his Visit to the CSSR"]

[Text] Prague (from our own correspondent)—On Saturday [8 April], during a discussion with journalists in Prague, Roberto de Abreu Sodre, minister of foreign affairs of the Federal Republic of Brazil, expressed his satisfaction at the results of his talks with Czechoslovak representatives and his conviction about the significant possibilities for the further development in cooperation between our two countries. The minister, along with other leading members of the Brazilian diplomatic corps who are accompanying him, answered a number of questions.

He stated that his talks with Ladislav Adamec, federal premier, were intensive and successful and signified a significant stimulus for the development of Czechoslovak-Brazilian cooperation. He said further that his long conversation with Jaromir Johanes, his opposite number, demonstrated, inter alia, agreement or proximity of opinions on the solution to regional conflicts, and that they also devoted considerable attention to the problem of the developing countries.

As far as economic cooperation between the two countries is concerned, there are huge reserves here, the Brazilian foreign minister said. The CSSR imports, first and foremost, coffee, cocoa, soybeans, and iron ore; in this respect, the Brazilian side can meet even higher demands, however, it would also have an interest in higher exports of its finished industrial products to the CSSR.

The Brazilian foreign minister further said that recently a certain improvement in the international atmosphere had been achieved and, in this context, he praised the outcome of the Soviet-American negotiations, particularly the withdrawal of shorter range and intermediate range missiles from Europe, and the prospect of an agreement on limiting strategic weapons. He acknowledged the new peace initiatives of Mikhail Gorbachev. On the possibility of resolving the regional conflict in Central America, the Brazilian minister said that for several years now his country has been immediately involved in this regard as a member of the group in support of Contadora. It speaks out in principle against foreign interference in the affairs of the Central American countries. It demands the complete disarmament and demobilization of the anti-Nicaraguan Contras. Only then will it be possible to help achieve a lasting peace.

On foreign indebtedness, he said that this is a grave problem for developing countries in general and that it will be difficult to resolve without a complete revision of the method of repayment. It would be advantageous to reduce the level of interest on debts and on newly provided essential loans and to establish a special international fund with the participation of all developing countries.

On the question of the protection of the Amazonian rain forests as a significant factor for a healthy environment, the minister said that Brazilian Government organs are paying increased attention to this and have adopted a set of measures. These also concern the protection of Amazonian flora and fauna. The Brazilian Constitution, probably unique in the world, now contains stipulations on the protection of the environment. However, the Amazon problem has recently become the subject of various emotional pronouncements, extremely exaggerated ones. "We reject foreign interference or even the violation of our territorial sovereignty in this respect. In a conversation with me, your Minister Johanes also stressed the inviolability of national and state sovereignty," said the Brazilian guest.

Albania, South Korea To Exhibit at Brno Fair

AU0704102589 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 5 Apr 89 p 2

[CTK report: "Prior to the Brno Fair"]

[Excerpt] Prague—This year's International Consumer Goods Fair, the 20th of such fairs, will be held in the Brno exhibition grounds 15-20 April. At the fair about 760 organizations from 38 countries on 4 continents will exhibit a broad range of consumer goods. The countries exhibiting goods will include Albania and South Korea, which will be represented in Brno for the first time. [passage omitted]

Energy Minister Leaves for Japan 9 April

AU1304074789 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Apr 89 p 2

["za"-signed report in the "International Relations" column]

[Text] Antonin Krumnikl, CSSR minister of fuel and power, left for Japan on Sunday [9 April]. On the agenda of his talks with representatives of government and nongovernmental institutions and industrial companies will be issues pertaining to the management of Japanese gas production, which plays an important role in reducing the negative influence of power engineering on the environment, and the assessment of the possibility of cooperation in nuclear power engineering.

Financial Constraints on Foreign Travel Viewed

AU1204151289 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Apr 89 p 2

[Interview with Bretislav Bacak, director of the Accounting and Cash Disbursements Administration of the Czechoslovak State Bank, by Blahoslav Braun; date and place not given: "Allocations on the Way"]

[Excerpts] April 14—The day when branches of the Czechoslovak State Bank send out the last registered letters announcing to applicants the allocation of foreign currency for private, unorganized travel to nonsocialist states and Yugoslavia—is drawing near. This was the subject of our interview with Engineer Bretislav Bacak, director of the Accounting and Cash Disbursements Administration of the Czechoslovak State Bank.

[Braun] Has the number of fulfilled requests for a foreign currency allocation increased this year?

[Bacak] This year, branches of the Czechoslovak State Bank received 389,475 applications for foreign currency funds for travel to nonsocialist states. The number of applications statewide was 115.55 percent higher than last year. The claimed amount represents about $132 million, which is 113.19 percent more than last year. Of these applications, 78 percent came from citizens who until now have never traveled to nonsocialist states using foreign currency funds received from the bank. The funds appropriated for this type of tourism within the framework of the state plan make it possible to fulfill only about 19 percent of applications. Therefore, it will not be possible to fully satisfy even those applicants who have applied for foreign currency for the first time.

In spite of this, the possibilities for this type of travel are better this year than they were last year. Whereas in 1988 the banks' branches sold foreign currency to 47,870 persons on the basis of fulfilled applications, this year it will be possible to sell foreign currency to about 80,000 applicants, which is 67 percent more.

[Applications for foreign currency for] Unorganized private travel to Yugoslavia will be complied with roughly to the same extent as last year. Of the 154,584 applications filed, about 42 percent will be complied with. It will be possible to satisfy almost everyone who has made his first request for foreign currency for travel to Yugoslavia. [passage omitted]

[Braun] Many applicants refer to the policy statement of the CSSR Government of 3 May 1988, in which it was said: "In proportion to our foreign currency possibilities, one is considering the question of ensuring funds for travel in such a way that citizens would be able to draw on them regularly over a certain period, probably once every 3 years." What is the reality?

[Bacak] It is far from rosy. Unfortunately, people have incorrectly interpreted the aforesaid principle. It has become apparent that the available resources are not sufficient for every citizen to be entitled to travel to nonsocialist countries once every 3 years with funds obtained from the bank. This is why the incumbent government was more realistic in its policy statement of 9 November. There the relevant passage reads: "We will also consider proposals for the simplification of existing administrative requirements connected with foreign travel and will make it possible for citizens to travel abroad more frequently." On the basis of this, we have abolished, for example, the confirmation of the application by one's employer. Furthermore, it must be borne in mind that a foreign currency allocation is only one of a number of possible types of travel to nonsocialist countries.

[Braun] Thank you for the interview.

Daily Publishes Commentary on NATO Anniversary
LD0404085589 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0223 GMT 4 Apr 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—The realities of the nuclear age have caused realistically minded politicians in the West to look fo the North Atlantic Treaty 40 years ago. "At last to draw the necessary conclusions and to resolve the contradiction between words and deeds—the 40th anniversary of the military pact should be the proper occasion for this."

The newspaper refers to the strategy docment which the 16 member states intend to adopt in May. "Much depends on these decisions—for Europe aneement, the Vienna negotiations on conventional disarmament and confidence-building, and of the Geneva negotiations on strategic and space weapons. The offer from the Warsaw Pact to negotiate away nuclear short-range weapons is also on the agenda.

"Now it's NATO's turn. No one can ignore the fact that its policies have been marked for 40 years by profound contradictions between word and deed," the newspaper continues.

"There are declarations from NATO on the need for building confidence. However, they still insist on the doctrine of nuclear and conventional deterrence. They expressly state the cardinal thesis that a nuclear war cannot be won. Yet at the same time they refuse to renounce nuclear weapons, reject negotiations offered by the Warsaw Pact states on further zero solutions on the nuclear weapons remaining in Europe and apparently long ago agreed not simply to 'modernize' tactical nuclear missiles but to replace them with new sysvalued by new weapons systems, scrapped missiles are being compensated fcr by modern ones."

NATO has also repeatedly advocated improved East-West relations. But hand in hand with this goes the attempt to misuse the changed international relations consistently to implement their own goals vis-a-vis socialism, and in so doing to rely further on the trump card of military strengplicated negotiations, results which are of benefit to the security of both sides and exert a beneficial influence on the international situation. With the unilateral reduction in forces, weapons and military budgets, the defensive nature of the armies of the Warsaw Pact states is becoming even more obvious, also in the sector of military technology.

Article Criticizes NATO Doctrines, Thinking
LD0604091689 East Berlin ADUES DEUTSCHLAND writes today in a commentary entitled "Old Thinking, Old Doctrines."

At an event at the Brussels headquarters there was talk of a "unique opportunity for a basic change in East-West relations. However, how is NATO adapting to this?" the paper asks.

"In the first instance the same policy will remain which produced this military pact in the atmosphere of the Cold War—the policy of military strength, as Secretary General Woerner reasserted. In this spirit the alliance will continue to be the 'most important means of representing Western interests.'

Secondly, Woerner made it clear that nothing has changed in NATO's aggressive, antisocialist aims. With the formula of letting 'our own program for the future flow into the East,' he renewed the calls for a change in the status quo in Europe. Apparently they are still counting on wiping socialism from the face of the earth."

Thirdly, NEUES ll this. Fifth, the development, manufacture and deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe which is presented as 'modernization' is connected with this." Included in this as "an issue long since decided on" is the replacement of the Lance missiles by new weapons systems with ranges just under 500 km.

"The NATO celebrations gave no indication that anything has changed in the nature of this largest imperialisrize—in the words of its founder, to him who has performed the greatest service to humanity."

GDR-FRG Border Demarcation Protocol Signed
LD1204123689 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1047 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Bonn (ADN)—A protocol was concluded today between the Governments of the GDR and the FRG on the alteration and addition to the marking and documentation o Fenzlein and Heinz-Dieter Lenz, the heads of the GDR and FRG delegations on the border commission.

On behalf of the GDR Government, Volkmar Fenzlein welcomed the concluding of the protocol as an expression of the normal treatment and settling of the questions relating to the course of the border in accordance with state practice.

Fenzlein reaffirmed the necessity for the two sides to establish the course of the border along the middle of the Elbe [river] area, in accordance with the obligation of the Basic Treaty and the joint communique of 8 September 1987.

Austrian Report on Relations Cited
AU1304095789 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11 Apr 89 p 1

[Text] Vienna (ADN)—The relations between Austria and the GDR in the political, economic, scientific, and cultural areas developed continuously last year. This is stated in the Austrian Foreign Ministry's 1988 annual report which ional meeting on nuclear weapon-free zones, in which an Austrian delegation took part, demonstrated the GDR's intense interest in disarmament

measures, it says in the report. It is also stated in the report that the dialogue with the NATO countries was continued by Erich Honecker's official visit to Spain.

Paper on GDR Continuing 'Planned Economy'
LD1304084189 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0238 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Berlin (ADN in fact being improved "with the goal of showing to even greater advantage in our country the merits, ideals, and values of socialism. We are developing the whole system right up to the application of the principle of self-generation of resources."

With this principle, good and bad management in the economic situation of a combine are immediately apparent. "Thus, the principle of self-generation directs the interest of combines to increased peak performances in products and technologies, and also to the reduction of costs," the paper states.

"We will continue along this path. It has been decided to increase in 1990 the number of combines in industry and to develop the construction sector operating according to this principle. This should give our society more disposable national income. Of sole concern is the benefit of this for our economic and social policy."

Cuban Party Delegation Arrives in Berlin
LD1304004689 Easerlin on Wednesday evening.

The Cuban guests, who were invited by the SED [Socialist Unity Party of Germany] Central Committee, were welcomed at the airport by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee.

Central Committee Drops 4 Politburo Members

LD1204172389 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] The Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] has been meeting since this morning. At today's session, the Politburo was renewed. The following members of the old Politburo were left out of the new one: Janos Berecz, Judit Csehak, Janos Lukacs, and Istvan Szabo. [MSZMP] spokesman Laszlo Major only minutes ago discussed the Central Committee session with our correspondent:

[Begin Major recording] The Central Committee held a session on 12 April, and today's session ended at around 1800. The Central Committee discussed and adopted the report on the work and workstyle of the party's leading bodies. This report was submitted by General Secretary Karoly Grosz and prepared by the group delegated by the Central Committee.

The working committee established among other things that the party is struggling with political, ideological, and organizational problems, but that the signs of unfolding [kibontakozas] and of renewal are also already present.

At the same time, the Central Committee decided on personnel issues. Jeno Vancsa, Central Committee member and chairman of the nominating committee, submitted proposals on the basis of surveys carried out in the party, in district party organizations, and among members of the Central Committee.

At the Central Committee session, the general secretary and the Politburo first handed in their resignations and requested a vote of confidence for a renewed body and general secretary.

During the course of the voting, the Central Committee was also enlarged by 10 members. The new members of the Central Committee are Janos Barabas, Andras Gabor, Kalman Gyuricsku, Ferenc Karvalics, Laszlo Kovacs, Ilona Madl nee Mar, Pal Vastagh, Peter Kiss, Laszlo Major, and Csaba Lenkei.

Following this, the expanded Central Committee voted for a general secretary and then for a renewed Politburo. The body reelected Karoly Grosz MSZMP general secretary. The nine-member Politburo is comprised of the following persons: Karoly Grosz, Csaba Hamori, Pal Ivanyi, Mihaly Jasso, Miklos Nemeth, Rezso Nyers, Imre Pozsgay, Ilona Tatai, and Pal Vastagh.

In providing this brief information on today's Central Committee session, I can add that the editorial committee appointed by the body will hold a session tomorrow and that a communique will be issued on the session. [end recording]

Party Spokesman Discusses Changes

LD1204213589 Budapest MTI in English 2040 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 12 (MTI)—Party spokesman Laszlo Major said following the session of the Central Committee [CC] of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [HSWP] that the body's own working style had come under discussion. The report by the working committee presented by Karoly Grosz was extremely self-critical, pointing out that after the party conference there came a phase of euphoria, yet the party seems to have been wasting time. The party could have mobilized the party membership and strengthened its political activity during the first few months.

Since then, political events have intensified in Hungary, and experience shows that some communists could not cope with the rapid changes, including the emergence of alternative organizations and the often hostile attacks on party and communists alike. The Central Committee aims to help the HSWP recover its sense of direction as soon as possible, and get over the political, ideological and organizational problems. As the report stated, renewal is already in the pipeline. There will be a new brand of unity determining the new profile of the party at the elections.

On the personnel changes, the spokesman said the aim of the Central Committee was not to satisfy the demands of the individual groups, but to render the party leadership more efficient and launch the communists on the offensive, provided the majority of them agree with the changes. The emphasis, therefore, has been laid on a more offensive policy.

Speaking about the co-opting into the Central Committee and re-elections in the Political Committee, Mr Major said the working committee converting into a nominating committee had interviewed several hundred people in the counties and in Budapest, including representatives of the county councils and almost all the members of the Central Committee, on the personnel changes necessary for improving the activity of the two bodies. Based on the opinion of the majority of several hundred communists interviewed, it submitted its proposal to the Central Committee on a more efficient Political Committee, consisting of nine members. The list included some who declined their nominations, owing to their professional work or other occupations. In the end, the body decided by secret ballot on the ten new members co-opted into the Central Committee and subsequently to the Political Committee.

The former Political Committee—headed by the general secretary—had submitted its resignation beforehand. Thus, the election list also included a nominee for the post of general secretary of the HSWP, and Karoly Grosz was again unanimously re-elected for this post. Two new members joined the Political Committee [PC] (formerly

consisting of seven members): Mihaly Jasso, first secretary of the Budapest Committee of the HSWP, and Pal Vastagh, first secretary of the Csongrad County party committee.

Speaking about the PC's two new members, Mr Major, aware of the nominating committee's vote, said: Mr Vastagh is popular both in the town of Szeged and in the county as well. It is owing to this that he was elected first secretary of the party in his county. The representative of the communists of Budapest is by tradition present in the supreme leadership. Mr Jasso also received this confidence.

The spokesman then talked about those left out of the Political Committee.

Janos Berecz continues to be the supervising secretary of the Social Policy Department, one of the largest CC departments. Janos Lukacs is preparing for another assignment, but in the meantime continues to supervise the party Policy Department of the Central Committee.

Although for a brief period Janos Kadar, president of the HSWP also participated at the session, he felt he had to report to the body on the reason for his inability to participate in the work of the Central Committee for a longer period of time, Mr Major said. As he reported, his doctors do not recommend his active participation in the sessions of the body.

Finally, the spokesman stressed the Central Committee had undertaken to make public, within its possibilities, the work of the party. However, there was no political organization which would discuss its internal organizational and personnel affairs publicly.

Biographies of New Politburo Members

LD1204215289 Budapest MTI in English 2018 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 12 (MTI)—

Mihaly Jasso

Born in Budafok (near Budapest) on May 21, 1936, he started working as a teacher in an elementary school in Csepel, later to become its deputy headmaster. In 1964, he became an official of the 21st district council, and subsequently joined the party committee of the same district. Having attended the party college of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, he took up work with the Budapest party committee. In 1974, he was appointed deputy head of department and later joined the apparatus of the Central Committee [CC]. Between 1979 and 1983, he was the first secretary of the 22nd district party committee, to become the secretary of the Budapest party committee in 1983 and subsequently first secretary on June 27, 1988. In 1985, he became a member of the central supervising committee for a period of three years. He was elected as a member of the Central Committee in 1988. His wife is a retired teacher, and the couple have one child.

Pal Vastagh

He was born in Nagyszenas (Bekes County, SE [southeast] Hungary) on September 23, 1946. He obtained his university degree from the faculty of state law and jurisprudence of Jozsef Attila University of Sciences, Szeged. Subsequently, he worked there as university lecturer and later became a principal assistant, then assistant professor and dean of the faculty. He obtained a candidate's degree from the Social Sciences Academy of the CPSU CC. In 1973, he became president of the University and College Council of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union CC, and between 1976-1981 he was a member of this body's executive committee. He became a member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [HSWP] in 1966. Mr Vastagh was elected as first secretary of the HSWP Csongrad County Committee in December, 1988. His wife is a languages teacher. They have two children.

Berecz on Readmission of Expelled Party Members

LD0704170589 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 7 Apr 89

[Text] Janos Berecz has stated in MAI NAP that this month Zoltan Kiraly, Zoltan Biro, Mihaly Bihari, and Laszlo Lengyel, who were expelled last year, may possibly be readmitted into the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP]. Janos Berecz added that he personally fought for the readmittance of the four, but that this also depends on them. Lengyel and Bihari have already said that they no longer wish to be MSZMP members.

Christian Democratic Party Elects Leaders

LD1204190389 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] The Hungarian Christian Democratic Party [CDP] has been founded in Budapest. The organization, which has more than 28,000 members, elected writer Ferenc Kocsis as acting general secretary and lawyer Dr Peter Kiss as party chairman.

In their communique sent to the national press service, the Hungarian CDP acknowledges the parties already in existence and says that it is not averse to holding talks with the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] if that party also acknowledges the formation of the CDP.

According to its statement, at the same time it is not willing to work as a coalition partner because of the earlier mistakes of the MSZMP.

The Christian Democrats first of all wish to work towards improving relations between the church and the state.

Imre Pozsgay Departs for Poland 13 April

LD1304085989 Budapest MTI in English 0738 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 13 (MTI)—Minister of State Imre Pozsgay, member of the HSWP [Hungarian Socialist Workers Party] Political Committee, left for an official friendship visit to Poland on Thursday [13 April] at the invitation of Minister Aleksander Kwasniewski, president of the Socio-Political Committee of the Council of Ministers.

Varkonyi on Domestic, International Topics

PM1104081689 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 5-11 Apr 89 pp 31-33

[Interview with Hungarian Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi by Salih Qallab in Budapest; date not given]

[Text] [Qallab] In light of what is happening in the Eastern bloc countries and following Gorbachev's assumption of power, we notice that the pace of political development in your country is faster than that of economic development. Do you not believe this will lead to some fundamental changes?

[Varkonyi] As you know, we are now in the process of a radical economic reform and are trying to transform our economy from its past condition to one whereby it can keep up with the sudden international changes. We are in the process of creating a mixed economy on the basis of equality between the state institutions and the private sector. This definitely means doing away with the old system of centralization and creating a kind of economy linked to the world markets movement.

This, as you know, necessitates changes in the political system and institutions. This is why we are determined to establish the state of law, to which we aspire, on three pillars: parliament, the executive, and a judiciary independent of the government. All this certainly means applying the principle of a multiparty system and holding parliamentary elections next year with all parties and political forces participating on an equal footing, and from that will emerge a representative government.

[Qallab] If a multiparty system were introduced, would you not fear that your ruling party would lose power in the future?

[Varkonyi] No, the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party is the biggest party in our country and is backed by a good and well-prepared program, which means that there is no possibility of its losing its leading role in society.

[Qallab] Does that mean you want opposition parties just as cosmetic instruments, to make your party look better?

[Varkonyi] No, I did not mean that, and I am not convinced that this is the idea. We cannot predict what is to come. There are now several groupings of a partisan nature, but we cannot predict what parties will emerge. I repeat that these parties will not be a mere adornment for the ruling party but real parties with real programs.

[Qallab] Since you intend to join in the democratic game, you should expect that one party will one day take your place in power.

[Varkonyi] These questions are not urgent at present and are still extremely theoretical.

[Qallab] In the event of free parliamentary elections and a victory by the opposition parties joining to control parliament, and in the subsequent event of parliament's voting against the old experiment, what would the ruling party's position be?

[Varkonyi] What we seek is a new Hungarian experiment. We want an independent sovereign society and a unique Hungarian system. I believe all Hungarian parties want that. Therefore, I do not fear complete departure from the past experiment.

[Qallab] Does that not mean you want a guided democracy under your control?

[Varkonyi] No. Furthermore, can you name a democracy without guidance?

[Qallab] There is the Western experiment. Do you not agree that British democracy is unguided?

[Varkonyi] But there is control, and there is electorate guidance.

[Qallab] In view of what you are saying, does Hungary intend to abandon the principle of dictatorship of the proletariat (working class)?

[Varkonyi] We abandoned that principle long ago. Our sole aim now is to resolve Hungary's current crisis. That is in the interest of all the people, so there should be no projection of a role of one particular group at the expense of other groups.

[Qallab] Is it still necessary for your country to remain in the Warsaw Pact?

[Varkonyi] The existence of the Warsaw Pact is linked to the existence of NATO. As is known, NATO was formed in 1949 whereas the Warsaw Pact came into being as a defensive measure in 1955, and it entailed the deployment of Soviet troops in Hungary to counter the deployment of U.S. troops in some neighboring countries. We would welcome steps aimed at reducing forces in Europe

and hope that the two superpowers' conference in Vienna will succeed and produce resolutions that will in the long run lead to the abrogation of the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

[Qallab] Do you feel that there is a Western threat to Hungary, making it necessary for Hungary to remain in the Warsaw Pact?

[Varkonyi] There will always be a threat to our country as long there is a possibility of military confrontation. Our hope and aim is to defuse this confrontation.

[Qallab] In your statements and press there are calls for a united Europe. Does that mean you seek a new pact other than the Warsaw Pact and NATO?

[Varkonyi] We consider the current division of Europe between the Warsaw Pact and NATO artificial. That is why we aspire to and work for economic and cultural relations between the European states that will transform the European Continent into something united.

[Qallab] Since you raise these ideas and turn to the West, does Hungary intend to leave CEMA?

[Varkonyi] Our turning to Europe and the United States has nothing to do with our CEMA membership. We began these relations with the West in the early eighties, when the cold war between the two superpowers was at its peak. Some Western leaders visited our country in that period, including Margaret Thatcher, Francois Mitterrand, and others. This is nothing new for us. We have good ties with all the world's states.

[Qallab] Do you think Hungary could be given priority in the West and preferential treatment over the rest of the Eastern bloc states?

[Varkonyi] Of course, and we want to exploit every available opportunity for our exports to reach Western markets on the best terms. We have massive debts to the Western states and want to market our products to settle these debts.

[Qallab] You have recently met with U.S. Secretary of State James Baker. Do you coordinate with the Soviet Union on the development of U.S.-Hungarian relations?

[Varkonyi] I also met with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze. We have good relations with the Soviet Union and similar relations with the United States. Naturally, Moscow should remain our main ally while we establish good relations with Washington.

[Qallab] Does this mean that your country wants to be neutral, like Switzerland?

[Varkonyi] We are a member of the Warsaw Pact. We wish the Warsaw Pact and NATO could be dissolved simultaneously so we could become neutral not only in Hungary but also generally in Europe.

[Qallab] The situation between you and Romania is going from bad to worse. On the disputed area of Transylvania, do you see any possibility of the situation developing to the point of military confrontation?

[Varkonyi] No. It is greatly exaggerated. We have some difficulties with Romania which has been a neighbor for hundreds of years and will remain so in the future. The two regimes in Hungary and Romania are different. That should be taken into consideration. The issue between the two countries is that there are about 2 million Hungarians in Romania, Hungary having lost two-thirds of its territory and one-third of its population in the two world wars. They now live in, and are citizens of, neighboring countries. I want to emphasize that we have accepted this situation and have no territorial claims or any desire to alter the borders. We have frequently said this, but the Romanians have continued to make accusations against us.

[Qallab] It has been noticed that Hungary was the only Eastern bloc state to withdraw its ambassador from Kabul after the withdrawal of Soviet troops, which could mean that you are different from the rest of the Warsaw Pact states.

[Varkonyi] Many states have closed their embassies there. Because of the withdrawal of Soviet troops, we were in no position to guarantee the safety of our embassy staff there. We therefore decided it was appropriate to suspend our activities there.

[Qallab] You severed your relations with Israel following the 1967 aggression. What prompts you to resume these relations with the enemy now, while aggression continues?

[Varkonyi] We severed our relations out of solidarity with Egypt. Now, 20 years later, the situation is different. We have tried to put pressure on Israel, but that pressure produced no results. Cairo itself has resolved its problem and now has diplomatic relations with Tel Aviv. Currently there are discussions about an international conference, and there are contacts between the various parties and between the Palestinians and the Israelis. As far as we are concerned, since we support this trend and support the just cause of the Palestinian people, we want to have normal relations with both sides. We have our own interests to consider. In Israel there are 200,000 citizens of Hungarian origin, and we have economic interests there.

[Qallab] But the Israelis are against an international conference, and the resumption of ties with them at this particular time will only strengthen their intransigent position.

[Varkonyi] I personally do not think so. As is known, international developments compel governments to be realistic in the end. We want relations with all parties in order to help create the right conditions for an international conference, which we hope will resolve this complex problem.

[Qallab] Do you think Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir could change his mind?

[Varkonyi] I cannot judge his thinking and I do not know the circumstances in which he works. Therefore I cannot be certain one way or the other, but I can say that ultimately the Israeli people will be in favor of a peaceful settlement.

[Qallab] The recent municipal elections proved that the Israeli people were with Shamir and intransigence.

[Varkonyi] I believe emotional factors play a part on both sides. They cannot be changed overnight. I also believe that rational and realistic policies will yield better results than military confrontation.

[Qallab] How do you view Arab-Hungarian relations?

[Varkonyi] Our relations with the Arab states are excellent—politically, economically, and culturally—but unfortunately we are still unable to etablish relations with some states in the region, though we are ready to do so.

[Qallab] You seek Arab investors. What guarantees would you offer Arab investors to attract them?

[Varkonyi] We have recently introduced laws to protect foreign investments. There is also a free market, which allows the entry and exit of funds. Investors can easily take their profits out. Furthermore, any person of any nationality can contribute about 50 percent of the capital of any Hungarian enterprise, with full guarantees.

[Qallab] Recently there has been noticeably increasing talk about the 1956 events in Hungary. Are you about to reexamine these events and regard them as a national movement?

[Varkonyi] Those events began with fair demands and ended with a mutiny and a counterrevolution. Be that as it may, the circumstances of these events are still under study.

[Qallab] It has been noted that former Crown Prince Otto Hapsburg (descendant of the Austro-Hungarian empire) recently visited Hungary. Does that mean the liberal policy will also include a reappraisal of the former crown prince?

[Vakronyi] No, there will be nothing of that kind at all. The visit was personal. Ther person in question came to our country as a representative of the European Parliament.

Nemeth on Economic Policy, Property Reform

LD0804210489 Budapest MTI in English 1530 GMT 8 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 8 (MTI)—In an effort to get over the period of stagnation, the economic policy of the Hungarian Government has assigned a considerable role to freer access to economic resources, and the liberalization of wages and import, said Prime Minister Miklos Nemeth at the inauguration ceremony of Nagykallo, a new town in Szabolcs-Szatmar County, on Saturday [8 April]. This should be coupled with the unambiguous clarification and institutionalization of property and interest relations in the economy. Consequently, the soonest possible implementation of a property reform has become a priority in our long-term reform endeavours and a topical economic policy task. This reform will affect all sectors of the economy, and thus bring about a renewal in the agrarian sector as well.

Progress in the property reform, however, has been slower than expected previously. Although the obstacles are neither political nor ideological ones, sometimes the protection of local and personal interests is manifest in ideological or political pressure. Concerning the inclusion of foreign working capital or the planned privatization of commercial units, one can frequently hear opinions, including some elements of demagogy too. That we are selling out the country and eliminating state property.

In reality, in a economically reasonable property system the owner, should it be the state or its institution, a company, an association or a domestic or foreign individual, has the inherent right to determine the form of organizing and controlling its property, and chose those in control. It has neither economic nor political reality that the domestic or foreign private property becomes dominant in Hungary so it is needless to frighten people with this perspective.

By encouraging enterprise and modernizing property relations, first of all communal, state and cooperative property, the government seeks to promote an economic upswing and streamline the economic structure. These ideas are in the focal point of the government's new strategy which is under elaboration, the prime minister said.

Berecz, Nyers on Party Renewal, Reforms

AU1204145089 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Apr 89 p 7

[Interview with MSZMP Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary Janos Berecz and Politburo member and Minister of State Rezso Nyers, by Lajos Bodnar; date and place not given: "Trends, Reforms, Values"]

[Text] A debate forum was held on the action program of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [MSZMP] at the Political College last weekend. Following the debate, Janos Berecz and Rezso Nyers answered our questions about the party movement and MSZMP efforts.

Break and Renewal

[Bodnar] It has transpired from this debate that, according to its aim, the MSZMP is a reform party. However, this means not only looking ahead but also changes, namely the leadership's break with some dogmas of the past, or the recent past. Or precisely the opposite: the revival and rehabilitation of some former social-democratic values that were sheepishly suppressed or even discarded. We can see that all this causes passions to come to the fore.

[Berecz] A reform party should also accept conflicts. First of all, we should firmly and completely break with the former practice—for some of us, not-so-old practice—according to which the party built by starting from a center. This was valid for cadre policy, and political thinking and action alike. We should also break with our old concept of party unity which, in practice, meant complete subordination. Today we see the issue of party unity differently, and we interpret it as unity emerging from the various trends and from variety itself. Almost 1 year has passed since the party conference, and during this period there has been a renewal and revival in the substance of our movement has begun. This period has also undermined, broken up, and reorganized the previous form of solidarity. However, if through debates, this new feeling of interdependence—the roots of which already exist—becomes stronger, it will help restore the party's ability to act and the confidence of the masses.

[Nyers] As for the values of the social-democratic traditions, I would stress, by all means, the close cooperation with the trade union movement. Both earlier and modern social democracy provide a lot of good examples—examples we should also consider—that, despite the organizational independence and the actual differences, the political party and the trade union movement are able to function in some sort of an alliance.

With respect to self-government, the traditions of social democracy are also more developed and realistic in the political activity carried out in parliament. While we are just learning now how the party faction functions without hurting the parliamentary and self-government democracy, social democracy already has considerable experience in this.

Not Labels but Trends

[Bodnar] It has been said that the MSZMP should become the common people's party. Should it perhaps also become a party of the lower middle class?

[Nyers] I also mean the employees among the common people, namely the strata who live from wages, or more exactly, from incomes based on average wages. In my view, the lower strata of the middle class belong in this category. Their living standards are not higher, and their interests are very close to those of the workers.

[Bodnar] There was much hesitation on the issue of political pluralism and a multiparty system. The Central Committee session of November 1988—where Janos Berecz formulated a similar proposal to today's position on the issues of transition—was closed to the public. Today, however, the world has changed: The people who criticize the party leadership from the left are already afraid of "overfulfillment" of the political reform plan....

[Berecz] Indeed, some issues of the political transition were already on the agenda of the Central Committee in November. In the end, essentially the same decision was made, but in February, and not in November. In November, the position was that we should put this document aside and that it should not be published. It seems that 2-3 months of political experience were necessary to explore and digest the processes under way in our society.

[Bodnar] The economic reform can also come to a sudden halt without further political confidence-strengthening measures. Therefore, does the MSZMP continue a dialogue about this with the independent organizations?

[Berecz] By all means, because everything that has occurred so far was only a mutual evaluation of intentions. Now we should deal with the subjects on which we can continue our exchange of views. However, one thing has to be taken into consideration: The alternative organizations are not yet ready for a series of dialogues either. They count on larger forces than the ones accumulated so far. These organizations follow the behavior of the party with attention, and they complain if the declarations made during negotiations with them are different when published. It is important to ease the mutual lack of confidence, and this also requires a clear and firm attitude from the party. We are ready to conduct further dialogues, up to forming a coalition, but every organization should decide alone on its participation.

We Should Change

[Bodnar] Today the MSZMP leadership has to consider not only external competition but its own internal trends. The party has announced platform freedom, but deep passions emerge when one talks about platforms or trends today. Rezso Nyers was the first to use the fundamentalist term in the mass media, a term some people in this forum received resentfully, and called it labeling. At the same time, Rezso Nyers declared that he would not exercise self-criticism.

[Nyers] I did not mean anything else, and today I still think there are various trends within the party. I regard the existence of these trends, their majority, as a positive and not a negative phenomenon. In order to have good decisions in the party, there is also need for various approaches in the way of thinking and in the evaluation

of the situation, and for an active exchange of views between various trends. The word "labeling" is the wrong term for all this, because it simplifies and misinterprets the facts.

[Bodnar] Times change, people change—as the ancient Romans used to say. Indeed, we can see how political ideology is changing by the day, along with the leading ideologists. Janos Berecz spoke about this as the "metamorphosis" of politician declarations. Others are less circumspect in interpreting the same thing as simply a political about-face, and demand an explanation.

[Berecz] I do not want to detail now the political concept expressed in my foreign policy activity, but my current concept is not without a precedent. I became member of the inner leadership circle at the 13th MSZMP Congress in 1985, and I do not deny that I was also certain then that, on the basis of the positions of this congress, we would be able to emerge from the difficult situation in which the country had been for 10-13 years at the time. Within 2 years, beginning with the fall of 1986, I increasingly came to the conclusion that this was an impossible task with the old way of doing things, and therefore, there was need for a change. I formulated this already at the international news conference after the first day of the party conference. I became convinced there was need for a considerable political renewal, and perhaps this was not enough any more, and more was needed. However, this meant great agony for me. I had to understand that, without fundamental internal reforms and restructuring, the MSZMP would not be able to fulfill the requirements of a competitive situation; it is not prepared for this because it has functioned from a monopolistic position for decades.

I believe that one who changes himself is also able to change the conditions. If I have come to this conclusion, I think the entire party can also come to this conclusion. I am confident that a changing and reformed party can remain the strongest party in the political competition too, and can decisively influence the fate of our nation in the benefit of building democratic socialism.

PPF Spokesman Advocates 'Neutral' Organization

LD1104211989 Budapest MTI in English 1740 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI)—The Hungarian Patriotic People's Front (HNF) should become a neutral social organization, a movement to bring about union, it was stated on Tuesday [11 April] at the first HNF spokesman's conference on the secretarial session of the National Council (OT) held the previous day. HNF spokesman Robert Juhasz, head of the propaganda and educational department of the national council gave his first briefing.

The briefing, referring to the OT session on Friday, touched on the new definition of the duty of the People's Front and the political manifesto of its renewal projecting a people's front which would seek integration and mediate between different parties and movements. Bela Molnar, secretary of the HNF National Council, says the movement does not wish to enter into rivalry with the manifestos of the various parties and associations, but to undertake the maintenance of contacts and political coordination between old and new organizations through national network of committees.

Another major aspect of the renewal process would be personnel changes. Half of the local committees of the People's Front have elected new officials and county meetings are to be held May-September. Membership of the National Council and the national presidium is to be cut by half and a congress to be held in the autumn is to decide on the personnel issues.

U.S. Support for FIDESZ Questioned

AU1104093389 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 8 Apr 89 p 5

[Gejza Vilcek article: "Inconspicuous Connections"]

[Text] Budapest (from our permanent editor)—The most radical opposition group in contemporary Hungary is the Union of Young Democrats, which operates under the abbreviation FIDESZ. According to an announcement by representatives of this organization, FIDESZ stands unequivocally against the policy of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party; it does not want socialism in any of its forms, either improved or unimproved. To the question of what exactly it does want, it has not, in the meantime, given an answer. On Monday [3 April] FIDESZ held a meeting in Budapest. It was expected to formulate its program. In the interim, however, they agreed only that they would formulate their aims as an election program, as they want to participate in elections. They announced that they will not become a political party because they allegedly do not want to bureaucratize their activity, and as a party it would be difficult for them to represent the "spiritual variety" of the youth movement.

As if out of spite, shortly before this decision THE INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE published an article about the George Soros foundation. NEPSZABADSAG writes about this. According to the article in the American newspaper, the foundation carries out such meritorious activity in the Hungarian People's Republic that the U.S. ambassador in Hungary, Mark Palmer, said about it: "If I had to choose between closing down the embassy or abolishing the Soros foundation, I would close the embassy." The article further reports that the FIDESZ organization can exist only thanks to support from the Soros foundation. Mr Soros announced that he will support FIDESZ, which had become "the most important alternative group in the country." In the

article there is also an inconspicuous hint that, according to American law, only charitable sums that are not provided for a political party are exempt from taxation.

FIDESZ, then, will not become a political party. So that it can better represent "the variety of the youth movement." And so that it does not threaten the tax returns of its benefactor.

Government Committee Meets on Nagymaros Project
AU1204100389 Budapest MTI in English
1644 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, MTI, 10/04/1989—The Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Investment Project Control Social Committee of the Council of Ministers held a session in Budapest on Monday [10 March]. The items on the agenda included the unlicenced and unnecessary cutting down of 55 poplars in the vicinity of Nagymaros. The committee approved the launching of an inquiry to find the persons responsible.

An economic expert stressed the Oviber investing company does not take the government's position seriously. Many support the view that new economic calculations should be made to reveal the risks involved in the continuation or halting of the investment project. It was also suggested that the location site should be examined from a seismological point of view, since existing test results give cause for anxiety, and it would lead to incalculable damage if the soft crumbling rock bed caused the dam to move. It was stated that the monitoring system to be set up in the area is not satisfactory. A team of American experts who have recently carried out tests in Hungary say that prior to such a large-scale operation various environmental factors should be recorded for at least five years so comparisons can be made to original conditions.

The work of the committee was called into question as it has not been successful in making the competent authorities consider their proposals.

Border Traffic Normal Following Customs Changes
LD1104192989 Budapest MTI in English
1443 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] Budapest, April 11 (MTI)—Traffic is now back to normal on the Hungarian-Austrian border after the introduction of the new customs regulations on April 8.

Currently, between 20,000 and 30,000 people cross the border at Hegyeshalom every day, customs and excise officials told MTI's correspondent.

Final figures indicate that from March 31 (the day the measure was announced) to April 7 (when it came into force), 900,000 Hungarian citizens travelled to the West, almost double the expected figure. In this period, more than 100,000 people crossed the border every day. The peak was April 3, when 211,000 Hungarians left for Austria.

Duty levied on imported goods amounted to more than 90 million forints. Hungarians purchased 300 million schillings' worth of goods liable to duty, mainly video recorders, refrigerators, entertainment electronics and computers. However, many times more this amount was spent, because before April 8, family members were allowed to take in articles up to the value of 30,000 forints free of duty.

Miller Makes Statement on Roundtable Agreement

AU1304065189 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Apr 89 pp 3,4

[Statement by Leszek Miller, secretary of the Polish United Workers Party Central Committee, to TRYBUNA LUDU following the signing of the "roundtable" agreements in Warsaw on 5 April]

[Text] At this moment in time when, as people say, the ink on the agreement signed at the "roundtable" has not yet dried, it is too soon to make overall analyses and appraisals. There is no doubt that this important political experiment will arouse a lot of feeling among the public and hold the attention of foreign and Polish commentators for a long time to come. So the only thing I can do is to formulate some initial, preliminary thoughts.

I often encounter the following question within our party's ranks: Where did this idea come from? Did we want to sit down at the negotiating table with the opposition or did we have to? In seeking an answer to this question, it is worth taking a look at the material of the ninth congress to see what we committed ourselves to doing with respect to society. Today I can say that everything that we agreed to at "roundtable" is linked to the 10th and earlier Central Committee plenums and has its roots in the decisions that were made during that period and in the vision of Polish socialism at the threshold of the next millenium.

Certain issues had different names—we did not, for example, use the term "pluralism" at that time—but the essential point, the chosen direction, has been maintained. Thus, in this sense, in terms of the direction and extent of change as well as the building of a broad proreform coalition that respects the constitutional principles of the Polish People's Republic, my answer is: Yes, we wanted to talk and as far back as 8 years ago, when our party underwent a great recovery and the intensification of its activity.

At this point it is worth recalling that we put forward the idea of establishing a front for national accord and cooperation on many occasions. Wojciech Jaruzelski proposed establishing a National Accord Council at a meeting of the Sejm on 30 October 1981. Unfortunately, the initiative was not taken up at the memorable meeting of "the three" [General Jaruzelski, Cardinal Glemp, and Lech Walesa] that took place at the beginning of November 1981. So today we have returned to the sources of the hopes that existed at that time. To return to the subject of our motives, honesty requires it to be said that we also had to sit down at the table. This was because it became apparent in practice that many essential changes cannot be instituted without more unequivocal public support, including the approval of opposition circles and our citizens that are influenced by them. Someone may say that it was thus obvious that there would have to be agreement, for example, to further democratize the state and increase public involvement in government. That is true, but no less important than agreement on the nature of change is a common viewpoint on the subject of nonconfrontational rules for the conduct of politics. However, those rules have only now been worked out.

During the entire course of the "roundtable" we saw concern being expressed within the party about whether we were not making too many concessions and whether the course of events would not lead to the scenario that we know from 1980-81.

I can understand the fears that are prompted by what is remembered about the beginning of the 1980's, which is still quite fresh in people's minds. The collapse of the economy, increasing anarchy in public life, strike terrorism, arrogance and presumptuousness, expulsions from plants and offices and the naive assurance that "if you register us, you will have bread and ham to eat" has left deep traces in people's minds. I think that the memory of these days will be a lesson for all the sides involved in the dialogue. I think that the saying that history teaches everyone, including those who do not want to learn will be shown to be true.

I view the achievements of the "roundtable" in the economic sphere somewhat differently. There were too many spokesman of narrow group interests at it and these interests were seen in a very immediate, short-term way with little consideration being given to the future. As a result, the radical nature of economic solutions has been toned down. However, in the way that effective policy is the product of compromise, a blossoming economy is the product of consistency. The Polish Gordian knot has appeared once again: On the one hand, we know that that economic radicalism will shorten the path leading to economic normality, but on the other hand, there is the problem of social assent. In a year or so people might start complaining about a lack of consistency and determination about why inevitable processes were slowed down. I would like to say at this point that I regret that many participants in the "roundtable" perpetuated the false belief that no one will lose anything, that fairness means equality, and that distribution is more important than production. One also got the impression that there was a great increase in the number of specialists in looking after their own rights and other people's duties, people eager to replace one monopoly with a new one, who want to dominate things themselves and who believe that by simply talking about what things should be like, they will immediately turn out the way they should be.

I am not just thinking of certain representatives of the opposition side. There were also voices that I believe diminished the standing and credibility of the "roundtable" on the coalition side. In fact this was the side that turned out to be pluralist internally. There was markedly more unanimity and uniformity on the Solidarity-opposition side. One often got the impression that one could indeed think freely on that side, but that one could not think differently.

The "roundtable" is not a substitute for the appropriate state organs. The contract that was concluded at it is a declaration of the views and options that were agreed. It cannot operate above the law. Decisions are made by the organs of government and the state administration that are constitutionally empowered to do so.

This does not diminish the significance of the agreement. Today sees the beginning of a time during which it will become apparent how genuine intentions are. All those who took part in making these decisions will be proving themselves as equal guarantors. We are not afraid of putting the genuineness of our motives to the test. This is precisely because we both wanted to and had to conclude this agreement and because we made national accord one of the key elements of socialist renewal.

We do not want to and we cannot bewitch people with beautiful promises that cannot be fulfilled. We know too well that difficulties will not disappear just because we want them to disappear, and that he who makes nothing but demands will be left with nothing but demands. So we stress that the ultimate test of the "roundtable" will depend on realism, above all, on the answer to the question: Will we able to solve existing problems in a spirit of accord or will strike terror, populist demagogy, and confrontational obstinacy triumph. Wednesday's "roundtable" debate showed that these are not rhetorical questions. We heard once again those well-known phrases that negate the achievements of the last 45 years, about there being nothing positive happening in Poland, that our country is in ruins, that it is a desert, and that now—as if by waving a magic wand—everything will improve. Thus, common demagogy was used in calling for a struggle against demagogy. To be honest, I would like to add that there were other voices, and I will remember Prof Mikolaj Kozakiewicz's speech for a long time to come.

To end, I would like to say that I sincerely believe that what we have completed today is a long and difficult piece of work that will yield lasting, positive benefits for Poland, because I believe that all the participants in the "roundtable" place Poland's well-being above all other differences, ambitions, and interests. The "roundtable" is not a guarantee, but it provides a great opportunity. We have to remember this everyday.

Geremek Interviewed on Roundtable Results

PM1204150089 Paris LIBERATION in French 10 Apr 89 p 17

[Interview with Bronislaw Geremek, Polish Solidarity adviser, by Veronique Soule in Warsaw; date not given]

[Text] Warsaw—LIBERATION: Are you satisfied with the roundtable?

Bronislaw Geremek: Yes. The strategy of Solidarity's anticrisis program succeeded. But I do not echo the official praise. We do not yet know whether it is an historic event. First, the roundtable ends the martial law period. Second, it enables Solidarity, Rural Solidarity, and the students union to return to their place. Finally, it may end the Stalinist era and pave the way for a new government model.

But the main problem is still the economy. Can we—the government, the opposition, and so forth—find the means of responding to social discontent? It is too soon to say. If we have a good economic program, there is hope. But this hope will only bear fruit in 1 or 2 years. And the Poles are weary. The parliamentary elections (scheduled for early June—LIBERATION editor's note) will be the first moment of truth. We will then gauge the level of apathy and involvement.

LIBERATION: Do you think you can remobilize public opinion?

Bronislaw Geremek: I have two answers: The first is optimistic, the second is pessimistic. When you start such a campaign, you must be full of enthusiasm, but also lucid. Poland therefore has a great opportunity. But how can you arouse enthusiasm by explaining that there will be 65 percent of seats for government deputies, and 35 percent for us? These are old-style elections. For the first time in the Eastern bloc there is a dynamic model: Something depends on the citizens. If we succeed in ensuring that the Senate (the second house of parliament which will be set up—LIBERATION editor's note) represents society, if we have dozens of deputies in the Sejm, that will be a great step forward. Previously, between one and six deputies represented independent opinion.

Does that change the nature of the regime?

In a way it does. For the first time, the communist party will be in a minority. It will have a contract giving it 38 percent of seats and will have to reckon with the satellite parties (notably the United Peasant Party and the Democratic Party—LIBERATION editor's note) which will thus become allies. The second problem is that of the Stalinist model. The party is aware that it can no longer govern in the old way. It is afraid of disappearing and in the transitional structures, like the presidential regime, it is seeking guarantees for its survival. Will we be capable of using this opportunity to launch a development process? The elections will provide the first answer.

LIBERATION: What are the chances of the new institutional system working?

Bronislaw Geremek: They are small. It is an unprecedented experiment. But there is no alternative. We must try to overcome the authoritarian system without endangering political stability. The normal result is violence on both sides. In the roundtable contract, the two sides clearly rejected that. That would mean the army taking power. Is it possible to return to a normal situation? We do not know. Nor do we have any guarantees of the government's sincerity. The only guarantee is Solidarity's existence.

LIBERATION: What is the most important aspect of this roundtable?

Bronislaw Geremek: Our strategy was to secure decisions, not words. In the sphere of justice, for instance, we achieved success on the independence of the judiciary. With regard to the media, we scored major points on the written press (for instance an opposition daily—LIBERATION editor's note) but very little in the sphere of radio and television. However, the party's monopoly has been undermined. Over the past 2 months, the people who appeared on wanted posters (under "martial law"—LIBERATION editor's note) appeared on television everyday. The new freedom to form associations is crucially important. It is incompatible with an authoritarian regime. The final sphere, in which we failed, is regional self-management. The government explained to us that there was an obstacle in the previous structures, and promised to do this later. We take them at their word.

LIBERATION: The government says that you have changed. Do you also think that it has changed?

Bronislaw Geremek: Yes, and in my view it has changed more than us. It was afraid of us and saw us as irresponsible adventurers. In addition, for the first we were meeting people who were more sensitive to the need for change than to ideological taboos. In the past, they were trying to save what they could without giving anything. In my view, this is where the Gorbachev effect made itself felt. This team realized that our arguments were justified. We repeatedly said: the impetus is with Gorbachev, you are sinking the country into conservatism and apathy.

LIBERATION: Is 13 December 1981 not still the final dogma?

Bronislaw Geremek: The 13th of December 1981 is the Jaruzelski team's problem and particularly the general's problem. That team will only be able to understand its mistake when the general is seen to represent the roundtable as well as the 13 December. Whether you like it or not, you must realize that the roundtable worked in his shadow.

LIBERATION: Will there be free elections in 4 years' time?

Bronislaw Geremek: Do not ask me that question. The party has said for the first time that there will be democratic elections, recognizing that the elections held in the past were not democratic. That takes courage. What will happen in 4 years' time? It is a mystery. That promise was made from a weak position. If that position is overcome, the promise will not be kept. Today, the party would not survive a democratic election and that is why such elections are not being held. These 4 years will be decisive.

LIBERATION: Will Walesa stand for election?

Bronislaw Geremek: As a trade union, Solidarity will not play a direct part in the elections. The Citizens Committee attached to Walesa and the committees in the regions will put forward candidates for all posts—the 161 seats in the Sejm reserved for "independent" candidates and the 100 seats in the Senate (in which the elections will be completely free—LIBERATION editor's note). Most of the trade union's leaders will be included on the Solidarity Citizens Committee list. Walesa has said that he feels more at home leading Solidarity. But he will throw all his weight into the campaign.

Jaruzelski Holds Talks With Scholars-Historians

LD1304004389 Warsaw PAP in English
1901 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 12—PUWP CC [Polish United Workers Party Central Committee] First Secretary and President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski today received a group of scholars-historians to discuss the most important problems pervading Polish historians.

Members of the main board of the Polish Historical Society led by its Chairman Andrzej Ajnenkiel told the PUWP CC first secretary about preparations for the 14th universal congress of historians to be held in Lodz September 7-11.

Participants in the meeting discussed important aspects of the work of the Polish-Soviet commission of historians whose chairman on the Polish side Jarema Maciszewski spoke about to-date results of the commission's work.

Stressing great attainments and significance of historical sciences, Wojciech Jaruzelski pointed to scholar's research activity, its insight and objectivism, so important in shaping public opinion and public attitudes, especially of youth.

Jaruzelski Meets Veterans Union Representatives

LD1304002489 Warsaw PAP in English
2321 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Warsaw, April 12—Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski met at the Belvedere Palace here today with representatives of the Union of War Invalids (ZIW) which has been marking its 70th anniversary this month, thus being among the oldest war veteran organizations in the world. [passage omitted]

Sejm Session Views Draft Changes to Constitution

LD0704221689 Warsaw PAP in English
2107 GMT 7 Apr 89

[Excerpts] Warsaw, April 7—Shortly after 9 a.m. this morning the Sejm (parliament) Speaker Roman Malinowski opened a Sejm sitting attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski and Mieczyslaw F. Rakowski.

The debate's agenda included reports of extraordinary committees on draft changes to the Constitution, draft electoral laws to the Sejm and to the senate, draft law on associations, draft amendments to the trade unions law, and draft law on trade unions of private farmers.

Two items were crossed out of the agenda, namely the first reading of the draft law on communal property and the appointment of an extroardinary committee for examining that draft. PAP was told the point was only in adjourning the first readings of the draft.

The report of the Extraordinary Committee on the Draft Law on Changing the Polish Constitution, filed by the Council of State, which opened the debate was presented by Deputy Tadeusz Szelachowski.

Then Deputy Elzbiketa Gacek presented the report of the Extraordinary Committee for Examining the Draft Laws on Associations, on Amending the Trade Unions Laws, and on Trade Unions of Private Farmers.

Starting the deputies' debate, Ryszard Wojna who spoke on behalf of the PUWP floor group said that the Polish state had existed in few political systems. One could count them with the fingers of one hand. What we are going to open up the door for today is a synthesis of Polish state's experiences over the whole 20th century, thus it is not the first year of a new political system, he said. [passage omitted]

Sejm Deputy Elzbieta Gacek had asked to give her the floor before the Sejm started voting on the draft electoral law to the Sejm of the 10th term of office. She said that the Extraordinary Sejm Committee had an additional meeting today in connection with Deputy Bender's motion to change the number of 3,000 voters entitled to propose a candidate for a Sejm deputy into 1,000 voters, submitted to the committee by the Sejm Presidium.

At the meeting, members of the Extraordinary Committee unanimously rejected the motion forwarded by Deputy Bender.

Also, the house rejected Bender's motion, with 20 deputies voting for, 314 against and 49 abstentions.

Next, the Sejm passed the electoral law to the Sejm of the 10th term of office, with 317 votes for, 3 votes against and 15 abstentions.

The house passed the electoral law to the senate with 358 votes for, 7 votes against and 25 abstentions.

The Sejm passed also the laws on associations (with 304 votes for, 14 votes against and 71 absentions), the law amending the trade union law (with 339 votes for, 4 votes against and 43 abstentions) and the law on trade unions of private farmers (with 326 votes for, 8 votes against and 53 abstentions).

Next, the house examined and adopted an amendment to the labour code, with one vote against and 10 abstentions. Deputy Wiktor Pawlak of the PUWP delivered a report on this question by the respective committee.

Next, Minister of Home Market Marcin Nurowski presented a government draft law on the fund for the development of market and the de-monopolization of trade.

The Sejm sent the draft law to the Committee for the Home Market and Services and to the Committee for Legislative Work to be jointly examined by them and to the socio-economic council to gain its opinion.

Next, Minister of Finance Andrzej Wroblewski presented a government draft law amending the law on insurances concerning property and people.

The Sejm sent the draft law to the Committee for Economic Planning, Budget and Finances and to the Committee for Legislative Work to be examined with the participation of representatives of the Committee for Agriculture, Forestry and Food Economy and representatives of other interested committees, and to the socio-economic council to gain opinion.

Next, the Sejm examined the deputies' draft amending the housing law. In the first reading, it was presented by Deputy Tadeusz Bilinski.

On behalf of the Sejm Presidium, Sejm deputy speaker, who chaired the debates, proposed to immediately start the second reading of the draft law, without sending it to the committee. The house accepted the proposal.

In the second reading, nobody asked to give him the floor and in this connection the draft amending the housing law was put to a vote and adopted by the Sejm, with one vote against and 7 abstentions.

At this moment, the Sejm ended the debates.

Sejm Delegation Visits European Parliament

LD1104213389 Warsaw PAP in English
1840 GMT 11 Apr 89

[By PAP correspondent Robert Bielecki]

[Text] Paris, April 11—A Polish Sejm delegation, led by chairman of the Sejm group for cooperation with European parliamentary organizations deputy Edward Szymanski of the PUWP [Polish United Workers Party], arrived in Strasbourg Monday evening.

This is the first visit by a Sejm delegation to the European Parliament after a series of visits already paid by representatives of individual political groupings. Also, representatives of floor groups from the European Parliament visited Warsaw.

The Sejm delegation today was recieved by president of the European Parliament Lord Plumb who voiced his satisfaction over hitherto contacts between the Sejm and the European Parliament.

The delegation took part also in today's session of the European Parliament and was welcomed by vice-president of parliament Nicole Pery of France who chaired the debates. She said that the European Parliament observed sweeping changes taking place in Poland with great satisfaction and voiced hope that Poland's cooperation with European Community would not be limited to economic agreements but would develop, covering various walks of life. The statement was received with applause by European deputies.

Next, a series of talks with representatives of various groupings that are members of the European Parliament.

Foreign Affairs Spokesman on Policy Issues
LD1004204989 Warsaw PAP in English
1925 GMT 10 Apr 89

[Text] Warsaw, April 10—Spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Stefan Staniszewski characterized the current shape of Poland's foreign policy and the tasks stemming from this for the Foreign Ministry, and replied to questions.

On February 24 Minister of Foreign Affairs Tadeusz Olechowski presented an expose in the name of the government on issues of Polish foreign policy. It outlined—along with the discussions held by deputies and with the Sejm resolution—the directions of our activities in this respect.

The shape of our foreign policy stems from the opening and deep political, economic and ideological reforms taking place in Poland.

The most urgent matter is to loosen the stranglehold of foreign debt. We wish to elaborate—along with our creditors-such solutions which would permit the repayment of our debts but not at the cost of economic development and the interests of society. We expect that our partners will adopt a matter-of-fact stand on the matter.

Today we welcomed in Warsaw the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, President of the Palestinian State Yasir 'Arafat. He is visiting our country at a time when greater chances are surfacing for resolving disputed issues in the Middle East.

The chairman of the Presidium of the Socialist Federative Republic of Yugoslavia, Raif Dizdarevic will pay an official visit to Poland. Finland's President Mauno Koivisto will also pay an official visit to Poland. At the end of this month we are expecting the visit of U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar.

French Minister of Foreign Affairs Roland Dumas is also to pay a visit to Poland. The visit constitutes an expression of a new quality in Polish-French relations at present. Its main goal will be to prepare the June visit of the president of the French Republic to Poland, Staniszewski said.

The spokesman next replied to questions among which the first concerned Poland's reactions to the change of visa regulations for Polish citizens introduced by the FRG.

Every state has the right to decide to whom it pens its borders. Nonetheless, the latest decision of FRG's authorities introducing new criteria of granting visas to Polish citizens is difficult to reconcile with the decisions of the CSCE which concern the freedom to travel. It also contradicts the spirit of the current period of rapprochement between Eastern and Western Europe. These regulations are to lower the number of people wanting to stay on longer in the FRG as well as those applying for political asylum. In reality, however, they will not prevent this in an effective way and only complicate the procedure of obtaining West German visas by Polish citizens, Staniszewski stated.

The Polish authorities will not depart from the policy of granting our citizens the freedom to travel abroad being pursued at present. We treat this as a necessary expression of rights and freedoms, in line with the process of democratization and internal reforms in Poland, the spokesman said.

Speaking about the most recent events in Afghanistan, Staniszewski stated that the situation there remained very complex. The opposition unchangingly bets on military solutions which the attacks waged against Jalalabad and other cities go to show.

We are concerned over this course of developments and its prospects. The attempts made by the opposition to create an alternative centre of power with the so-called interim government contradict the policy of national reconciliation offered by the Government of Afghanistan and the political solution of the conflict.

We are convinced that only ceasing the fighting and establishing a coalition government on a broad social basis will prevent further senseless bloodshed, Staniszewski said.

The spokesman also replied to question about the prospects of relations between the Vatican and Poland. As far as we are concerned, we currently do not see any problems which could delay the signing of such a convention and the establishment of full diplomatic relations this year.

Staniszewski also characterized the state of relations between Poland and the FRG. On April 6-7 E. Kucza and A. Teltschik held another round of talks in Warsaw. These talks are difficult because the very subject matters of bilateral relations between Poland and the FRG is difficult. They will be continued. We positively assess their to-date course, the spokesman said.

Staniszewski also replied to questions concerning negotiations between Poland and the FRG on the Pomeranian Bay and about the Polania [Polish community] in the Soviet Union.

RCP Plenum Opens; Ceausescu Says Debts Paid

AU1304085089 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 13 Apr 89

["Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 13/4/1989—Under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party [RCP], a plenary meeting of the Central Committee [CC] of the Romanian Communist Party started Wednesday 12 April and will last until 14 April.

Upon the proposal of the Executive Political Commmittee of the CC of the RCP, the plenum unanimously approved the following agenda:

1.—a report on the balance-sheet analysis of the overall performance of the national economy, on the formation and use of the financial resources in 1988.

2.—a report on the 1988 working people's participation in production manufacture, profit making and sharing fund.

3.—a report on the 1988 evolution of prices and tariffs.

4.—proposals to cancel and reschedule some debts of cooperative producer farms.

5.—a report on the measures and actions that were taken to organize and modernize the settlements, systematize the territory, optimize transport, the lines of communication and the electricity networks.

6.—a report on the 1988 activity of the party organs and organizations in the field of organization, ideological and political-educative work, of personnel selection, distribution and promotion, of handling the working people's letters and intimations, and on the international activity of the party for the fulfilment of the resolutions of the RCP 13th Congress and National Conference.

7.—measures in preparation for the 14th Congress of the Romanian Communist Party.

8.—organizational matters.

Comrades holding responsible jobs who are not members of the party's Central Committee attend the plenum as guests.

Opening the plenary meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, said:

"I wish to tell the plenum, the party as a whole and all our people that Romania fully repaid its foreign debt by the end of March.

"This is a brilliant result of our people's work of the economic and social development of the country, it proves the might of the Romanian socialist economy and opens wonderful prospects for the implementation of the party programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society and for Romania's advance to communism."

The Central Committee's plenum welcomed the important achievement of our country with strong applause and ovations, an expression of the sentiments of full satisfaction, of deep patriotic pride of all the citizens of the homeland for the party policy of socialist construction, of manysided flourishing of Romania, of continuing improvement of the general standard of living, materially and spiritually. In an atmosphere of strong enthusiasm and close unity, the audience praised for minutes on end our hard-working people—a determined constructor of socialism—our glorious Communist Party, its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

The plenum continued its work in the CC of the RCP commissions: for the organizational matters of the party and the state, of mass and public organizations; for party and state cadres; for the ideological, political, cultural and socialist education questions; for the economic cooperation questions and the party and state's international relations and economic cooperation.

The plenum continues.

Ceausescu Receives U.S. Businessmen

AU1204181189 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1750 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/04/1989—Wednesday, 12 April, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received a group of businessmen of the United States of America, made up of representatives of over 50 firms which have economic relations with Romania.

During the talk aspects were approached related to the economic collaboration between Romania and U.S. firms, and reference was made to existing possibilities of developing them within the general framework of relations between Romania and the U.S.A.

Speaking during the interview, representatives of U.S. firms and companies referred to the way in which collaboration develops with foreign trade enterprises in Romania, and underscored the quality and competitiveness of some Romanian products, assessing that there were prospects to step up cooperation with Romanian foreign trade enterprises.

At the end of the interview President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that the presence of a great number of U.S. businessmen in Bucharest allowed for the discussion, together with representatives of Romanian enterprises, of a wide range of questions regarding the current stage

of economic relations and of collaboration between U.S. firms and companies and Romanian enterprises, considering that good understandings were reached apt to open broader perspectives to growing economic collaboration, to cooperation in production and in other domains.

The current stage of economic relations between Romania and the United States can be generally viewed as satisfactory, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out also showing that further action should be taken for their still stronger development. As far as we are concerned, President Nicolae Ceausescu said, we should like to attain in the ensuing years the goal we jointly pursue, namely to strike an at least two-billion-dollars business mark on both sides, and we think it is fully possible in two or three years from now. Underlining that the Romanian economy had continually grown in the last few years, in the conditions in which there were and there still are some difficult problems on a world plane, President Nicolae Ceausescu showed that Romania had achieved a substantial investment volume in various sectors over that period, and ensured the modernization and technological improvement of the Romanian works. This enables our enterprises to turn out good-quality products. We wish the Romanian products be competitive in point of quality, not only within the relations with the United States but also with all the states, so as they can compete with any similar products made on a world plane, and in a series of domains such products should stand first, Nicolae Ceausescu showed.

It was also stressed that, from a financial point of view, Romania's situation was good as there was a solid basis for the future growth of the economy and for the general development of the country. Starting today, Nicolae Ceausescu said, we shall debate within our democratic organisms, the current questions of the Romanian economy and its prospects for 1995 till the year 2000, and we intend to take new measures for the country's socioeconomic development, which also entails growing economic relations and cooperation in production with other states. We intend to develop still more international economic exchanges and cooperation and not to limit them. In this framework we should like our relations with the United States see ever stronger development.

In this respect, President Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized, I think there is only one problem awaiting an appropriate solution, that is to apply the 1975 economic accord which also provides for the mutual granting of the most-favoured-nation clause, unconditionally on either side.

Taking the good experience in collaboration between some Romanian enterprises and U.S. firms as a basis, Romania's president expressed his hope that proper understandings would be reached as soon as possible for the development of that collaboration on mutually advantageous terms.

Next, President Nicolae Ceausescu referred to a number of measures taken for the Romanian enterprises, which work on the basis of the principle of self-management and self-financing, to be more operative and work in an ever more constructive spirit in all spheres, including international collaboration relations.

At the end of the interview Nicolae Ceausescu said:

Both the Romanian enterprises and our authorities are interested in a good international cooperation under all aspects, and we shall work so as to broadly develop economic collaboration with other states. In this framework, we wish the United States held an important place, President Nicolae Ceausescu pointed out noting that the two-billion dollars mark is not a too difficult goal to attain. With other states we reached a much higher level and the future development of the Romanian economy will allow for the fulfilment and overfulfilment of such a target, he said. It depends on the way in which both the Romanian enterprises and the U.S. firms work and, certainly, on the support of the two countries' governments. We will work along this line.

President Nicolae Ceausescu wished the U.S. businessmen to have ever better achievements in developing mutually advantageous collaboration with firms and enterprises in Romania, according to principles of full equality.

The interview was attended by Manea Manescu, Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei, as well as by ministers, advisers, and experts.

The charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S.A. to Bucharest, Henry Clarke, also attended.

Meets Business Leader

AU1104183889 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1812 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 11/4/1989—President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received on 11 April Robert Robertson, vice-president of the "American Businesses for International Trade" organization (ABIT), now in Romania at head of a group of American businessmen.

The guest warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the interview granted, for the opportunity of discussing a number of important problems of the cooperation between Romanian enterprises and American firms and companies.

Main aspects of the Romanian-American economic cooperation were surveyed during the interview, with stress on the broad possibilities of increasing and diversifying trade, of developing economic cooperation.

The interview was attended by Deputy Prime Minister Stefan Andrei.

Present was Roger Kirk, U.S. ambassador in Bucharest.

SCINTEIA on Trafficking of Baby Parts

AU0604091889 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Apr 89 p 6

[Adriana Vela article: "The Dismal Stock Exchange for 'Spare Parts'"]

[Text] At the beginning of the eighties, the advertising section of a Latin American weekly carried an advertisement by a woman, Zinda Tolentino, offering for sale a... kidney. Interviewed by television reporters, the "donor" simply said that "she needed money badly." This desperate "solution" immediately found imitators. In the weeks to follow, the pages of the newspapers were flooded by thousands of similar offers by people driven to such a gesture by the poverty with which they were struggling. A woman, a teacher by profession, was offering a kidney or an eye in order to be able to procure a dwelling, someone else—to pay his taxes, while an agricultural worker wanted a small plot of land for one kidney. Someone without a job wanted to pay his rent arrears and tuition for his son. "People say I am crazy," he said, "and indeed I feel I am going crazy because my son has no chance of studying."

Private clinics in some Western countries hastened to profit from the tragic situation of these unfortunate people. Thus a 14-year-old girl in Haiti was offered $20 to participate in "a research program." She was anesthetized and when she woke up she had only one kidney; the other kidney had been "sold" to the United States for no less than $13,000. Two other youngsters from Haiti, Francois and Allie, who wanted to emigrate to Canada but lacked the money for it, agreed to "donate" one kidney each in exchange for a fabulous sum of money: $17,000. However, instead of being shipped to Montreal they were sent to Miami, where on arrival they were taken to a mysterious clinic at night. One of them was seized by fear and escaped; the other was operated on and then thrown out into the street without receiving any money or documents! When he was on the point of going to the police, he was hit, as if "by accident," by an automobile and he died on the spot.

These cases are far from the only ones. A magazine with a wide circulation (JEUNE AFRIQUE) has uncovered a genuine network made up of dubious medics who have betrayed the Hippocratic oath, and traffickers lacking all scruples; the tentacles of this network reach as far as Miami or Montreal, and other areas. This sinister traffic is gaining in scope. Human organs are worth as much as their weight in gold. A human body "sold" piece by piece may fetch the "owner" a certain profit if he is lucky, while the intermediary gains considerable sums of money for sure. The "recipients" in rich countries need organs, and the "donors" in poor areas in the world need money, and the necessary scientific knowledge exists. These are the preconditions for the most macabre traffic ever—trafficking with parts of the human body. A well-known American newspaper, the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, disclosed an almost incredible fact, namely that the United States "imports" newborn babies from Latin America in order to extract their various organs. Studying this issue, a group of Norwegian experts prepared a report in which they mention that the traffickers in the United States who are involved in this horrible trade, obtain over $5 billion profit annually. In 1988, police discovered seven 6-9 month-old infants in an Asuncion (Paraguay) orphanage, who were being prepared to be sent to the United States; the investigation that followed disclosed that these babies were to be used as—obviously involuntary—"donors" in the United States, the price for each of them reaching up to $15,000. The odious traffickers expanded their range of activity to other parts of the world, too. Recently, in a hotel of a Southeast Asian capital, 22 infants, between 3 weeks and 6 months of age, were discovered; they were ready to be transported also to the United States in order to be used as "spare parts." The "business" was directed by the well-known head of a gang specializing in dubious transactions.

What can better explain the desperate situation in which entire populations of Third World countries struggle than the tragedy of those who, in order to survive, reach a stage when they sell themselves or their children, piece by piece? Moreover, how inhuman can a society be that exploits in such a barbaric way the terrible misery and desperation of those who sacrifice their health and even endanger their lives in this way!

In a recent interview Michel Bonnet, member of the secretariat of the UN-sponsored nongovernmental organization "Children's Protection," discussing the problem of trade with human organs intended to be used for transplants, said that a report on this issue had been forwarded to the Geneva-based UN office. What is the conclusion? As long as no effective measures are taken to eliminate this sinister trade and as long as the deep-rooted conditions that facilitate such trade are not eliminated, trade with human organs will continue and will emphasize even more—as a merciless bill of indictment—the serious injustice generated by a world in which the most defiant wealth lives side by side with immense oceans of suffering.

Totu Gives Honecker Ceausescu Message

AU1204185089 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Berlin, AGERPRES, 12/04/1989—On behalf of Romanian Communist Party General Secretary and President of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, the general secretary of the Central Committee of the SUPG [Socialist Unity Party of Germany], chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, Erich Honecker, was conveyed a cordial message of friendship, wishes of health and happiness, as well as wishes of new successes for the people of the German Democratic Republic in building the developed socialist society.

Thanking, Erich Honecker conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu the warmest friendly salutes and wishes of health and happiness, and the Romanian people wishes of prosperity and new achievements in its activity devoted to building the multilaterally developed socialist society.

The exchange of messages was occasioned by the call on Erich Honecker by Ioan Totu, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, minister of foreign affairs, and by the other ministers participant in the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty member states.

Ceausescu Receives New Argentine Ambassador
AU1104184289 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1801 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES, 11/4/1989—On Tuesday, 11 April, President Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania received Raul M. Gonzales Arquati who presented his credentials as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Argentina to Romania.

Handing over his credentials, Ambassador Raul M. Gonzalez Arquati conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship from the president of the Republic of Argentina, Raul Alfonsin, as well as the best wishes of personal happiness, and the Romanian people wishes of prosperity.

In the address presented by the ambassador stress is laid on the steady development of the traditional Romanian-Argentine ties, set on mutual esteem and understanding, as well as on the fact that they acquired new dimensions and profound significance following President Nicolae Ceausescu's visit to Argentina, an important moment in the growth of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries and peoples. The address underscores Argentina's wish to further work for the expansion and deepening of its cooperation with Romania on a political, economic, technical, scientific, cultural plane and in the international arena, for a constructive settlement of the complex problems facing the present-day world.

Receiving the letters of credence, President Nicolae Ceausescu conveyed the president of the Republic of Argentina wishes of health and happiness, and the friendly Argentine people wishes of progress and prosperity.

Underscoring the fine ties of friendship and cooperation established between Romania and Argentina, President Nicolae Ceausescu's address highlights the possibilities of deepening and developing a mutually advantageous cooperation in consideration of the achievements scored by the Romanian and Argentine peoples in all areas, as well as of the two countries' common or very close stands on the major international issues.

In the current international situation, which continues to be particularly grave and complex—the address shows—Romania is of the opinion that action should be taken to rally all countries' efforts to the end of lessening tension in interstate relations, to adopting firm measures of disarmament, nuclear first and foremost, of solving the serious problems confronting the developing countries, of building a new international economic order.

Romania's president wished the new ambassador of Argentina success in fulfilling the mission he was entrusted with.

Ceausescu Condolences to DPRK on Envoy's Death
AU1304082989 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 11 Apr 89 p 3

[Condolence cable from President Nicolae Ceausescu to DPRK leader Kim Il-song on premature death of DPRK Ambassador to Bucharest Cho Yong-kuk]

[Text] To Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers Party and DPRK president,

I extend to you profound condolences in connection with the premature death of Cho Yong-kuk, DPRK ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Romania, as well as our sentiments of compassion to the mourning family.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania

'First Unofficial Newspaper' Published 13 Apr

AU1304133789 Paris AFP in English
1322 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, April 13 (AFP)—Yugoslavia's first unofficial newspaper has published its maiden issue in Croatia, one of the country's six republics, with no apparent government opposition.

The eight-page REPUBLIKA is the organ of the Association for a Democratic Yugoslav Initiative, a political organization seeking a federal charter. But because there is no law providing for federal private organizations, the association, created nearly three months ago, remains in a legal limbo. The government has said it was preparing a new law for such organizations.

The March issue, which became available Thursday, reproduces the statutes of the association and part of the debates that took place during its constituent assembly.

The paper stressed that the association is not a party seeking power, but an organization seeking to foster democratic change and end the 45-year hold of the League of Communists on the country's political life.

The paper bears the mention "for internal use and free distribution," which allows it to get around the police permit required for newspapers.

Yugoslav Alliance Principles Outlined

AU1204153189 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene
8 Apr 89 p 30

["Initiative Committee of the Yugoslav Alliance Set Up"]

[Text] At the suggestion published in Saturday's DELO on 11 March 1989, the Initiative Committee of the Yugoslav Alliance [Jugoslovanska zveza] has been set up in Ljubljana and has drafted the principles on which the alliance should work. The principles were drafted by 10 like-minded persons of various professions, cultural spheres, and convictions, but who are united in their regard for our motherland. It is in our common interest that the Yugoslav Alliance become a general Yugoslav movement of those who are presently disturbed by the nationalisms that are growing at an incredible rate all over the country. Therefore, we put a special stress on the Yugoslav idea, which is and must be the precept that will stop the nationalist explosions among brothers in Yugoslavia from occurring. The Yugoslav Alliance will therefore be an alliance of those people of goodwill who believe that nationality, cultural, religious, and political convictions are an intimate decision and a basic right of every individual, and not a means for all sorts of manipulation by old and new leaders who wish to introduce discord among south Slav brothers. They also think that an active and friendly cooperation of all the Yugoslav peoples in all spheres is a condition for and the way to realize their national and cultural interests. It is only on this foundation that we will create a firm economic, political, and cultural society.

A program should be written on the basis of the principles of the Yugoslav Alliance; therefore, we invite people from all over Yugoslavia to help us draft it.

Our temporary address is: Yugoslav Alliance, Gestrinova Street 6, 61000 Ljubljana.

The Principles of the Yugoslav Alliance

The basic purpose, task, and aim of the Yugoslav Alliance is to strive for Yugoslavia.

1. The field of activities of the Yugoslav Alliance is the entire territory of the Yugoslav state.

2. The Yugoslav Alliance will work on the principle of flexible adjustment to the situation, in which the purpose and the guideline (policy) of the Alliance will always be sought in a synthesis of the known philosophies that have been directing man, and the specific qualities of the Yugoslav region which demand adjustments.

3. The Yugoslav Alliance will especially work toward the cultural, political, and economic integration of the south Slav peoples, taking into consideration their real and objective peculiarities.

4. The attitude of the Yugoslav Alliance toward the minorities is based on provisions of international law that regulate minority problems.

5. The Yugoslav Alliance will advocate the democratic development of Yugoslavia on the foundations of a law-abiding state, respect for human rights, and protection of the human environment. It will advocate a flexible and rapid adjustment to the political and economic system, as demanded by the time and the situation, but always in the sense of enhancing Yugoslav statehood.

6. The members of the Yugoslav Alliance will freely and equally use Slovene, Serbo-Croatian, Macedonian, and the Latin and Cyrillic scripts. Understanding is based on the principle that everybody uses one of the said three languages, which will allow us to understand one another.

[Signed] For the Initiative Committee:

Matjaz Anzurjev,
Branislav Repic,
Slavko Ozbalt

MLADINA Issue Banned for 'Offensive' Report

LD1304012189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 12 Apr (TANJUG)—According to a decision by Pavel Dolenc, higher public prosecutor in Ljubljana, the latest issue of MLADINA has been banned. According to the prosecutor, the latest issue contains an article which refers to the SFRY in an offensive way and denigrates the SFRY. This was the reason for the ban.

The ban is imposed in accordance with the fifth point of Article 2 of the federal law on prevention of misuse of the press and other forms of information media, that is, with the first point of the Article 98 of the republican law on the press. [passage omitted]

MLADINA Council President Leaves Post

LD1304083389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1642 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Ljubljana, 12 Apr (TANJUG)—Peter Bekes states that he has tendered his resignation from the post of president of MLADINA Council. The resignation is announced in a letter to Jozef Skljoc, president of the Republican Conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Slovenia. MLADINA was founded by the Republican Conference of the Slovene Youth. Peter Bekes' letter stresses, among other things, that the council distanced itself on several occasions from unprofessional moves of the MLADINA editorial board. At the same time, on the basis of principles, it defended the right to critical opinions, and was especially against any attempts to make thoughts punishable, regardless of who makes these attempts. Bekes notes that with his work, he defended everything progressive in MLADINA, especially critical and reasoned treatment of numerous systemic and other brakes to development, as well as irregularities and deviations from the proclaimed policy of the SFRY and Socialist Republic of Slovenia bodies. According to Bekes, the problem lies in the fact that "the editorial board did not (or did not want to) succeed in resisting the temptation of sensationalism, which had started to appear in some articles. This is more and more making MLADINA into a tabloid."

The council warned the editorial board about these weaknesses at its session several months ago, since several informal warnings had had no results. Afterwards as a result of this, the most responsible members of the editorial board stopped cooperating regularly in the work of the council. Simultaneously, sensationalistic, unconvincing—and for many—utterly insulting writings persisted. The term of office of the MLADENA Council ends by the end of April. Bekes informed members of the council that he does not intend to renew his term of office "because he does not see any reason why he should be accountable for the orientation of the paper, when in the past few months, neither the president nor the council have had any influence on it."

Dizdarevic To Visit Poland 14-16 April

LD1204210889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1845 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TANJUG)—Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, will be on an official and friendly visit to Poland from 14 to 16 April, at the invitation of Wojciech Jaruzelski, president of the Council of State.

Talks between Dizdarevic and Jaruzelski will concentrate on relations between Yugoslavia and Poland, which are assessed as traditionally successful and friendly, and on economic cooperation. It is expected that a long-term program on economic, scientific, and technical cooperation between the two countries until the year 2000 will soon be signed.

Stability and breadth characterize other forms of cooperation between Yugoslavia and Poland, especially in the areas of culture, information, and science. It is stressed that cooperation between Polish and Yugoslav towns and sociopolitical organizations is very good and that it contributes to better understanding and rapprochement of the two nations.

DPRK's Kim Yong-nam Departs 12 April

LD1204174889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1559 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TANJUG)—Today Kim Yong-nam, vice president of the DPRK Administrative Council and DPRK foreign minister, ended his 3-day visit to Yugoslavia and left Belgrade.

During the visit, Kim Yong-nam had extensive talks with his host, Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Budimir Loncar. The talks were about the further improvement of relations and cooperation between the two countries, preparations for the ninth nonaligned summit in Belgrade, and the situation on the Korean peninsula.

Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, received Kim Yong-nam separately.

As a member of the Political Bureau of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, Kim Yong-nam met Stefan Korosec, secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] Central Committee Presidium, in Belgrade. They discussed the development of interparty cooperation.

Suvar Opposed to 'Special' LCY Congress

LD1204211489 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1843 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Zagreb, April 12 (TANJUG)—Reform of the League of Yugoslav Communists should by no means be aimed at turning the organization into a kind of populist

or neo-Stalinist party but, on the contrary, at its profound democratization, President of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Central Committee Presidency Stipe Suvar said on Wednesday.

Addressing a meeting of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Croatia, Suvar opposed an initiative for calling the next Yugoslav party congress "special," which was raised at a recent special conference of the League of Communists of Vojvodina.

The federal party leadership has already adopted Vojvodina Communists' proposal for the highest gathering of Yugoslav Communists to be held this year instead of next, because of the country's serious political and economic situation. However, it left the question of whether the congress would be "special" or an "early" one to the republican and provincial party leaderships to decide.

Suvar said that the special-congress idea was based on the party statute but described its explanation as unacceptable, as boiling down to a condemnation of the party leadership, notably the LCY Central Committee. The condemnation, he said, fits in with a campaign being conducted in "individual sections" of the party for some time now and not stopping at anything, "in the name of the people" and as part of a "forced completion of the so-called anti-bureaucratic revolution."

In a hint at the party leadership of Serbia and its president Slobodan Milosevic, Suvar condemned the practice of some party leaderships thinking of "their own" people only when referring to the people. He assessed the accusations, on behalf of one's own people, of other peoples for counter-revolutionary aspirations and of other, even federal leaderships as the stronghold of bureaucratic counter-revolution which should be urgently toppled—as "to say the least impermissible." [sentence as received]

Suvar considers the combatting of different kinds of nationalism which have taken hold of individual party leaderships to be among the most urgent tasks in future. Imposition of national programmes and the launching of national catastrophe which would not exclude even "clashes ending in blood," he said.

Suvar Elected Presidency Member From Croatia

LD1304100189 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0917 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Zagreb, 13 Apr (TANJUG)—Dr Stipe Suvar was today elected member of the SFRY Presidency from the Socialist Republic [SR] of Croatia with a 5-year mandate. This was decided by delegates of the Assembly of the SR of Croatia.

In the first round of voting, Stipe Suvar recieved 234 votes—over half of the total number of 357 votes. The second candidate, Dr Andjelko Runjic, current president of the Croat Assembly, received 58 votes. In addition to both candidates, the session was also attended by Josip Vrhovec, current member of the SFRY Presidency from Croatia; Ivo Latin, president of the Presidency of the SR of Croatia; Ante Markovic, president of the Federal Executive Council; and other leading officials from the assembly's sociopolitical organizations and from the republic's Executive Council.

Milosevic Calls for Greater Unity in LCY

AU1204152489 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Concluding the debate at the session of the Central Committee of the Serbian League of Communists [LC], Slobodan Milosevic said: This Central Committee believes that there is no dilemma over an extraordinary or premature congress, because the statute is clear in this respect and the interpretation of the Statutory Commission of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] is also clear.

Milosevic mentioned that the Central Committee of the Serbian LC will set the date of the congress of this republic's LC at its next session. In parallel with this, it will embark upon intensive activity to solve the economic crisis and the fall in production and the standard of living.

Ending his speech, Milosevic said:

[Begin Milosevic recording] Through the great work which is to come and the resolution of the organizations and members of the LC in the struggle to solve the crisis and in the preparations for an extraordinary congress, we will carry through and intensify the mobilization which has characterized the political life in Serbia for a long time, and use it to help solve precisely these most serious economic and social problems.

The most difficult tasks are before the leaderships and Communists in Kosovo because, in parallel with the struggle for reform, they will bear the greatest responsibility for the final elimination of the consequences of the counterrevolution and opportunism in their own ranks.

For its part, the Serbian LC will do everything so that we welcome the next congress in the entire LCY with more unity regarding the implementation of social reform and so that real and artificial differences in Yugoslavia are wiped away.

Those who think that Serbia, now that it has become a republic, will enter the ranks of defenders of the status quo and will be against changes to the 1974 Constitution are mistaken; they will be quickly persuaded that Serbia did not become a state in order to rest on its laurels of victory, but to now be equal and strong and open toward everything and to have a strong influence on the democratic changes which will make Yugoslavia a strong

community of equal peoples and nationalities, which will be able to find an effective way out of the crisis and a final break with the poverty and humiliation in which it finds itself.

Of course, those who do not care about Yugoslavia will see this orientation of ours as our final intentions, or as they say, because they do not have any reasoned arguments or unitarist or hegemonistic intentions, but hopefully they do not have the illusion that the fact that they talk in this way or that they do not agree with us will be the reason for us to abandon Yugoslavia and socialism and the democratic processes which nothing can stop any longer. We do not have time to explain our policies in detail to everyone individually, and especially not to malicious people. I think that it is better that this policy be judged by its results, that is to say its success, and this we can promise them. [end recording]

Serbian LC Presidium Changes Composition

Gracanin Released

LD1204135989 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0810 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TANJUG)—At his own request, due to the numerous duties involved in his new post, the Serbian League of Communists [LC] Central Committee today relieved Petar Gracanin, federal secretary for internal affairs, of his duties as a member of the highest Serbian LC organ.

Thanking Gracanin for his involvement to date in the Central Committee and in the Central Committee Presidium of the Serbian LC, Slobodan Milosevic, president of the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium, stressed the great personal contribution he made precisely at a time when the Serbian LC and the Socialist Republic of Serbia were faced with the most serious problems since the war, in particular with the counterrevolution in Kosovo and the changes to the republican Constitution.

The Central Committee established a list of 16 candidates, 14 of which will be elected by secret ballot as new members of the Serbian LC Central Committee.

New Members Elected

LD1304022289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1217 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 12 Apr (TANJUG)—[Passage omitted] The Central Committee has elected by secret ballot new members of the Presidium of the Serbian League of Communists [LC] Central Committee: Milomir Minic (128 votes) and Dr Vlajko Petkovic (125). In order to be elected, candidates needed two-thirds of the votes. There were 129 valid ballot papers.

Furthermore, the Central Committee elected by secret ballot 14 out of 16 proposed candidates for Central Committee membership. They are: Snezana Aleksic (98 votes), Milenko Andjelic (115), Radmilo Bogdanovic (120), Mileta Gajic (110), Dusan Zoric (114), Snezana Ilic (113), Slobodan Jovanovic (111), Dusan Milosevic (110), Aleksandar Nicic (112), Dragan Pavlovic (108), Vlado Pjanic (109), Slavko Stojanovic (102), Dusan Todorovic (102), and Dr Bogdan Trifunovic (123). Two candidates did not receive a sufficient number of votes: Zoran Todorovic (77) and Tahir Hasanovic (69).

At the proposal of the Presidium of the Provincial Committee of the Vojvodina LC, the Serbian LC Central Committee released from duty 29 members of working and political bodies of the Serbian LC Central Committee and its Presidium, and elected the same number of other Vojvodina Communists in their place.

Serbian Party Demands Emergency LCY Congress

LD1204164689 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1447 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Belgrade, April 12 (TANJUG)—The party leadership in Serbia, Yugoslavia's biggest republic, repeated today that the next Yugoslav party (LCY) congress must have emergency status.

An emergency congress was first demanded by Communists in Vojvodina Province, who said at a conference that the country's party leadership was now no longer respected by the membership.

Under the party statute, an emergency congress must be held if any of the party organisations of Yugoslavia's eight regions puts in a request to this effect. The Serbian Central Committee said today that the statute must be observed.

While some consider that the grave situation in the country calls for an emergency congress, others argue that it is precisely in such a situation that the LCY has the strength and ability to carry on as usual. The latter fear that an emergency congress would present an opportunity to impose a state of emergency throughout Yugoslavia.

Commenting on such views, the Serbian Central Committee said that it could not agree that a regular atmosphere could be created artificially. In its view, this would be an atmosphere of hushing up differences, reconciling oneself to divisions and avoiding to talk about Yugoslavia's future. Opposition to an emergency congress is motivated by a fear of changes and a desire to diminish in advance the importance of such a gathering, the Serbian Central Committee said.

The LCY congress is the last opportunity to respond to the grave situation in the country, ensure unity of the League of Communists, carry out a cadres transformation and finally settle with those who would like to substitute bargaining and consensus for democratic centralism, the Serbian party leadership said.

SFRY Assembly Committee Discusses Kosovo

AU1204183489 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Apr 89 p 5

[D. Pusonjic and V. Ilic report: "Shooting According to the Law"]

[Text] Belgrade, 5 April—"It is clear to everyone that the fight against the counterrevolution in Kosovo has been imposed on us, and the latest actions by the security forces were a defense of the constitutional order of Yugoslavia. These actions should be supported in full confidence."

With these words, Branko Kostic summarized the debate on the report by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs on the implementation of the special measures in Kosovo, which was presented to the Internal Policy Committee of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber.

The report was designated "strictly confidential," but was made available to journalists after this was insisted upon by Borislav Krajina, who said that "people should know as much as possible about Kosovo" and that the report contains no information that is not known to the public. Only two facts which concerning the professional structure of the security organs remained under embargo.

Opening the debate on the report by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs (journalists did not receive it), Bozo Kovac stated that "we do not know exactly which measures have been introduced in Kosovo."

"The SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber endorsed the introduction of the special measures in order to prevent armed conflict in the province. The chamber also endorsed the introduction of work orders—not for all those employed in Kosovo, but for those in public transport, the production sector, and so forth—in order to prevent paralysis. The report by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs talks about the state of emergency, but this is a quite different category and this chamber would have to make a decision about that."

Kovac "simply wonders" what the SFRY Assembly is supervising as appropriate to its powers. In order to meet its supervisory duty, the Assembly must know what kind of measures are involved. Kovac said that it would not be good to assess the results of the special measures on the basis of the results of the work of the police. Apart from these results, it is also important "how much the involvement of the militia unit and the Yugoslav People's Army in Kosovo is costing, as well as the strikes and demonstrations, and what sources are being used to cover all this."

Commenting on the information from the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs that around 45,000 people participated in the latest demonstrations, Kovac asked for an explanation of "whether this involved 45,000 enemies, or did this number also include young people who had been duped." He said that it is not up to the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs to make such delineations, and that the service's help was necessary in this. Why?—because these 45,000 people will become the parents of future soldiers. I heard the figure that in the year 2004 every other soldier in the Yugoslav People's Army will be Albanian. Therefore, one should think about the way out of the crisis, and not be just a fireman.

Kovac also initiated the question of the participation of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY] in the introduction of the special measures. The reason for this was the assessment of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs that "there had been opposition to the implementation of the measures of the highest state and party organs." "I do not know what the party leadership had to do with the adoption of the special measures. This should be explained, because if it took part, then this also means that LC members have some obligations," explained Kovac.

Regarding the assessment by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs that the forces of law and order "used firearms in self-defense," Kovac commented that "nowhere in the world are firearms used against demonstrators." In this context, the SFRY Assembly must say what the pressing reasons were which forced the security forces to shoot, and why the effects of the water cannon and tear gas "misfired."

In front of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs building, Slobodan Tadijan indirectly answered Kovac shortly afterward.

In short: Those 45,000 demonstrators are an "approximate figure" including "those people who gathered and dispersed several times a day, for example in Pec or Urosevac." It also includes "passive demonstrators" who were people who during the ban on gatherings watched the "aggressive demonstrations" from the sidelines.

In reply to Kovac's question on the role of the party leadership in the adoption of the special measures, Tadijan said that the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs meant "everything that the party state organs had adopted since the ninth session which was linked with the stabilization of the situation in Kosovo." It is not true, said Tadijan, that the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs was caught unaware by the latest demonstrations, especially as this service warned about them not only as a possibility, but warned that the use of weapons

by the separatists could not be ruled out. As soon as a state of emergency was announced, this meant that we were not surprised. We even knew in advance that women and children would appear first of all as a "test," as was the case in Urosevac, and then would be followed by students, which is what happened in Pristina. Therefore, there was no surprise, Tadijan stated categorically.

Peter Hedzet was concerned because "it seems that it is not known how many out of the 45,000 demonstrators had demonstrated several times in 1 day. In the assessment of the ratio of forces in the province, what is meant by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs' assessment that there were more than 10,000 demonstrators at the funeral of one demonstrator?" asked Hedzet. Finally, can criminal measures be taken against persons who do not adhere to the stands of the LCY? "As we are now talking about the party," Hedzet wondered, "why were the reports that came from Kosovo concerned with the meetings of the LC?" ("What happened to the Assembly or the Socialist Alliance of the Working People of Kosovo?")

In the opinion of Omer Kurpejovic, it is unacceptable that the implementation of the special measures in Kosovo was delayed in any way. It is a grave fact that firearms were used; however, I admire our security organs which, with great patience, avoided doing this even when it was inevitable, said Kurpejovic.

This report by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs on the implementation of the special measures in Kosovo will (along with suggestions made at the Committee for Domestic Policy and additional events that could happen before 19 April) be analyzed at a session of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber scheduled for 20 April. At the request of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, this report will also be put at the disposal of this Yugoslav Assembly chamber.

[The following passages appear boxed within the body of the item]

Baton and Consciousness

It says in the report by the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs that "the preventative measures were taken against individuals" before the demonstrations started. That means that the service was disturbed and surprised because not all the organizers of the demonstrations were "registered" in its records. The report also mentions "announced escapes into the woods." There is therefore a danger from separatist guerrillas which has been presaged by the long-lasting conflict between separatists and the state. Both sides will endeavor to gain as many supporters as possible, but the information that 45,000 people took part in the latest demonstrations bears witness to the success of the separatists. What are we doing to gain more supporters when it is obvious that the word and the baton are not sufficient to change the mood and consciousness in one community? (Bozo Kovac)

Diversions

Since 1 April, 16 fires have been recorded in Kosovo: seven burnings of socially owned woods, 5 burnings of shrubs and stables (3 owners were Serbian and 1 was Albanian), and 4 fires in work organizations. This was announced by Slobodan Tadijan (Federal Secretariat for Inte[illegible]al Affairs), mentioning that the figures confirm the earlier announcement by the security service concerning the diversionary-terrorist activities of separatists.

Since the introduction of a "curfew" in the province up until 5 April, there had been only eight registered violations of this type. In regard to the poster that was issued in Zur, Tadijan said "it was issued, and there is nothing more to add. We have taken all operative measures to discover the authors."

Justified—Unjustified?

"Were all the cases of the use of firearms in Kosovo justified, or did militiamen sometimes react on their own initiative out of fear or excitement?" asked Peter Hedzet.

Slobodan Tadijan stressed that "each use of weapons will be very professionally analyzed and assessed." He emphasized that "in some situations" militiamen could fire in self-defense, but they did not do this. He said very categorically that weapons were used "only when all lawful conditions had been immediately met."

Army To Remain in Kosovo for 'Prolonged Period'

LD1304021889 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1631 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Pristina, 12 Apr (TANJUG)—As part of his routine duties, Colonel General Stevan Mirkovic, chief of the General Staff of the SFRY Armed Forces, accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel General Zivota Avramovic, commander of the third army district, today had talks with members of the units and officers of the Pristina garrison. He also had talks in the Presidency of the SAP [Socialist Autonomous Province] of Kosovo.

During the talks in the Pristina garrison headquarters, Maj Gen Andrija Silic, commander of the Pristina corps, reported to Gen Mirkovic that his units and commands were consistently carrying out their duties and that, through their behavior and moral power, are having a stabilizing effect on the situation in the Province of Kosovo. The recognition given to all the Yugoslav People's Army units in Kosovo by the SFRY Presidency and the Federal Secretariat for National Defense have provided the soldiers and their officers with the incentive to continue to safeguard and maintain peaceful socialist self-management-based development in Kosovo.

In the provincial headquarters of the Kosovo territorial defense, Col Ismet Krasnici, commander of the provincial territorial defense staff, briefed Gen Mirkovic on the results in developing and consolidating the units and staffs of this part of the SFRY's Armed Forces.

During his visit to Pristina, the chief of the General Staff of the SFRY Armed Forces had talks with Bajram Seljani, the acting president of the Presidency of the SAP of Kosovo about the security and political situation in the province. Gen Mirkovic also visited the combined unit of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, had talks in the Obilic community, and stayed with one of the units in order to get firsthand knowledge about military life and activities.

During his talks with the officers in command of the Pristina garrison, Gen Mirkovic said the following:

"Both members of the Army and of the security forces will have to stay here for a prolonged period in order to create conditions for long-term meaningful political work. Party-political activity in both the units and in the field and among the populations must be stepped up. Priority must be given to direct work with young people in order to restore and consolidate their Yugoslav orientation. It has become clear that the Albanian nationalists and separatists focused their indoctrination on the young in particular. For this reason, all the Army units in Kosovo must be regularly and objectively informed about the real situation in the province."

Gen Mirkovic drew particular attention to the tasks of the security and self-protection of military collectives and of the population as well as to the task of modernizing the methods of work in regular training and in carrying out emergency tasks.

The officers attending the talks advanced a number of specific views on and proposals for ways to more quickly resolve the difficult situation in the province.

Answering a number of questions, Gen Mirkovic said that even under the conditions of full mobilization, the military leadership is taking appropriate measures to create as favorable conditions as possible for military life and activities in Kosovo.

Gen Stevan Mirkovic formulated a number of tasks facing the Armed Forces and went on to stress that our society sees the Army as a strong factor of stability, which continues to gain a reputation for its combat readiness and its proven Yugoslav orientation. The Army will continue to be an example of good organization, efficiency, responsible conduct, and a guarantee of security through its consistent efforts to safeguard the constitutional order, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the country, Gen Stevan Mirkovic said.

Situation in Zur Still 'Difficult', 'Complex'

LD1204223289 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2032 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Excerpts] Zur (near Prizren), 12 Apr (TANJUG)—Today the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection of Zur near Prizren assessed that the situation in this local community, 2 weeks after vehement demonstrations and clashes between demonstrators and police, is still difficult and complex. The fact that response of primary school pupils in this area was good today—only 20 of 2,000 pupils were absent—is encouraging. The session, at which Kosovo political aktiv members Ismailj Mikulovci, Branko Bancetovic, and Imer Gasi were present, established a program of political activity and tasks for overcoming the current situation.

Imer Kurtaj, president of the Committee for All-People's Defense and Social Self-Protection and president of the League of Communists' action conference, stated this this evening to a group of Yugoslav correspondents. [passage omitted]

Kurtaj confirmed that yesterday another victim of the March demonstrations in this village was buried—Hajrim Badalaj, 6th year student, who died 2 days ago from wounds received during the demonstrations. Another two demonstrators died in the clashes with security organs. This certainly influences the political situation and hinders efforts by political activists to establish political dialogue with Zur inhabitants. [passage omitted]

Dismissal of Kosovo Union Officials Demanded

AU1204184089 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] The Presidium of the Kosovo Trade Unions Council has proposed that in conformity with the decision to strengthen trade union organs, nine members of the provincial council and four members of its Presidium, as well as two presidents of communal trade union councils, be relieved of their duties. The Presidium also recommended that procedures be initiated to determine the responsibility of the presidents of some other communal trades union councils.

Tupurkovski Addresses Kosovo Journalists

AU1204145989 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8-9 Apr 89 p 13

[R.B. report: "Hampering From the Sides"]

[Text] Pristina, 7 Apr—By informing the Yugoslav public about Kosovo from Kosovo, the public information media have contributed considerably to the understanding of the basic strategic aims of Albanian nationalists and separatists, the attacks on the constitutional system,

and the fact that the fight against the counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo is the main concern not only of Serbia and Kosovo, but of Yugoslavia as well.

This was stated today at the "Boro and Ramiz" third consecutive meeting of journalists of Kosovo.

Ibrahim Arslan, president of the Kosovo Writers Association, spoke about the tasks of Kosovo journalists in the extremely grave and complicated situation. The journalists were welcomed by Daut Jasanica, president of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the Socialists Alliance of the Working People of Kosovo, and Mihailo Bjelica, director of the Yugoslav Institute of Journalists.

Vasil Tupurkovski, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia [LCY], spoke to Kosovo journalists about the current situation in the country, the crisis in the LCY and society, and the forthcoming reforms.

The LCY is solely responsible for not realizing in time that national economies were being built on the basis of autarkic development. It is not worth trying to raise the question of accountability for all our mistakes. We should try to find a way out of the crisis. There are some objective circumstances, but subjective weaknesses lead the way, Tupurkovski said.

Tupurkovski warned that in carrying out reforms, there will be different tendencies and attempts to hamper it from the sides. In other words, there will be those who favor confederalism and those who favor centralism and separatism. This used to happen in the past and will happen in the future, but the LCY and the party tenets must make advances. We must accept political pluralism as reality, Tupurkovski said. He also spoke about different views on the concepts of the party reform.

At today's meeting of Kosovo journalists, Mihailo Stojakovic was presented with an award for his life achievements. Nedzat Sekerija was awarded posthumously. An annual award was presented to Zivorad Igic, while Vidoje Djikanovic and Vesko Stojkovic were presented awards for a series of articles.

Helsinki Committee Makes Appeal on Kosovo

AU1204114189 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 8 Apr 89 p 30

["Appeal to the SFRY Presidency" by the Yugoslav Helsinki Committee]

[Text] The members of the Yugoslav Helsinki Committee have expressed their concern because the SFRY state has not fully informed the Yugoslav and world public of the nature of the emergency measures introduced in the Socialist Autonomous Province [SAP] of Kosovo, and because it has not determined either the duration or the extent of the measures, nor the rights of the organs implementing these measures. The public knows about the political reasons behind the decision of the SFRY state organs, but the legal basis for the introduction of the emergency measures is unclear.

At the same time, we warn that the respective organs of the SFRY state are obliged to inform all the signatories of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights of the introduction of the emergency measures and present the reasons and define the circumstances and the duration, as well as the nature of the emergency measures.

We believe that the SFRY state is obliged to respect the provisions of the international agreements that it has signed, because the implementation of the emergency measures in the SAP of Kosovo violates the constitutional rights and civil freedoms of all the people of Kosovo who are thus:

—restricted in their freedom of movement;
—forbidden to exercise their freedom of public gathering;
—limited in their freedom of public speech;
—limited in their freedom of the press and of other public information media;
—and also restricted in their freedom of work and other activities of citizens.

According to the provisions of the international legal documents that Yugoslavia has signed, the measures mentioned are typical for a state of emergency; therefore, the SFRY state is obliged to inform the international public about it fully, as required by international legal documents.

The very tense political situation in Kosovo is a consequence of the crude violations of the constitutionality, legality, and the restrictions of human rights to all the people of Kosovo over the many years.

Because the organs of authority have misused juridical organs, uncertainty and mistrust of the present system have prevailed among the citizens. The latest criminal proceedings instituted against large groups of people from Kosovo will not help to restore the constitutional order and legal security of the citizens in the SAP of Kosovo.

We believe that under the present conditions, any further violation of civil and human rights and any further undermining of the constitutionally guaranteed legal system may set off an avalanche of violence and claim further victims, which will be impossible to justify with any higher aims.

We propose that respective organs of authority and the SFRY Assembly comprehensively reexamine the justification for the violation of the Constitution and the laws in the SAP of Kosovo.

We point out that one should provide, without hesitation, all opportunities and insure that juridical organs will be able to carry out, in conformity with the law, the investigative procedure against those who have been suspected of criminal acts committed in connection with the political events in Kosovo. The investigative procedure must be carried out exclusively and consistently under the control of juridical organs, and must not be abandoned to authorized officials of the state security service, because this is contrary to the aims and the spirit of the criminal procedure law.

We oppose any restriction and violations of human rights of the people in the SFRY because we believe that such violations may, in the atmosphere of political disputes, lead only to worse violence and additional victims.

We appeal to all the organs of authority in the SFRY state to consistently respect the spirit and the letter of the international legal documents signed by Yugoslavia.

[Signed] Tanja Petovar
Drago Demsar
Yugoslav Helsinki Committee

Kosovo Human Rights Committee Issues Statement
AU1204140689 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 8 Apr 89 pp 30-31

["Committee for the Protection of Human Rights in Kosovo: Public Release No 5"]

[Text] On 3 April 1989, the trial of 10 ethnic Albanian citizens started in Podujevo. They were accused of hostile activities. According to the data of the internal affairs organs, just over 400 demonstrators have been detained and punished in Kosovo so far for "participating in hostile demonstrations." The highest state organs have thus retroactively proclaimed the November and February mass demonstrations in Kosovo to have been counterrevolutionary. This means that it is possible to make criminal—which is to say accuse and convict—a majority of the Albanian people in the province because of hostile activities, because according to Katjusa Jasari's speech at the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, a majority of the Albanian Kosovo population joined in these demonstrations. We are convinced that the present situation in Kosovo can be resolved only through a consistent separation and division between political and legal measures.

We also demand a public announcement of the actual names of the victims who lost their lives in the recent disorders, for an abstract number of the dead can be freely manipulated, but any of the victims—whatever their number may be—may be found in official registers. If specific names will not be published officially, the committee will itself publish the lists of names from the Kosovo locations; these lists are in the possession of the committee.

As part of the emergency measures, a curfew has been imposed in Kosovo from 0800 in the evening to 0500 in the morning, and gatherings in groups of more than three people are forbidden during the day. Whatever we may think about these measures, we have been shocked by a press report as follows (DELO 31 March 1989): "Before the emergency measures were introduced, local night guards were organized in the villages where the Serbs are in a majority. Despite the introduction of the emergency measures, such night guards still exist in the villages of Preoce, Gusterica, Laplje Selo, and Plemetina. Last night, the guards from these villages were on duty together with militiamen. In some villages, where Serbs and Montenegrins live, the security forces personnel have established links with the people. In the village of Cusnice, people collected more than 2 million dinars to arrange a comradely evening for the militiamen and the people of the village." The committee is horrified that the emergency measures appear to apply to one ethnic group only. This is the policy of apartheid in its purest form. We ask the SFRY Presidency to where such national discrimination leads. Is this the road to a law-abiding state in Kosovo?

[Signed] The Committee for the Protection of Human Rights in Kosovo
Ljubljana, 3 March 1989

The committee announces that in addition to numerous individual members from our country and abroad, the Group-Gruppo 88 also has joined the committee. At the same time, we publish the number of our account for monetary contributions: 50101-678-47303, code 15 (Committee for the Protection of Human Rights in Kosovo). We express our thanks in advance. It is understood that the committee will report on the flow of the funds received.

Kecmanovic Explains Candidacy Withdrawal
LD1204144589 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1221 GMT 12 Apr 89

[Text] Sarajevo, April 12 (TANJUG)—I was very pleased by the wide support I received as candidate for member of the Yugoslav state Presidency from Bosnia and Hercegovina, but, as a scientist and university professor, I wish to continue to maintain a critical distance toward the current policy, Dr Nenad Kecmanovic, rector of the University of Sarajevo, stated on Sarajevo television last night, explaining why he withdrew, at the last minute, his candidacy for member of Yugoslavia's collective state Presidency.

Kecmanovic's statement still did not entirely help to explain the reason for his withdrawal upon which there was much speculation in Bosnia and Hercegovina. The first to react were Sarajevo students who demanded that parliament postpone the elections until the public was given the whole truth concerning Kecmanovic's sudden and a little mysterious withdrawal.

All the same, parliament yesterday tried to make a choice between the two remaining candidates, Milan Skoro and Stevo Mirjanic (newly elected federal agriculture secretary) but the delegates themselves thwarted the elections by massively handing in invalid ballots. The members of parliament demanded that the truth on Kecmanovic's withdrawal be made public but they were told at a closed session that it was a state secret.

In an interview to Sarajevo television, Kecmanovic spoke of the demand made by Sarajevo students, that the elections in Bosnia-Hercegovina should take place through citizens' direct and secret voting, just as in Slovenia and Montenegro. He assessed the Slovenian-Montenegrin model as democratic and expressed the conviction that there will be opportunities for implementing it in Bosnia-Hercegovina at the upcoming elections for various political forums.

The Bosnian-Hercegovinian daily OSLOBODJENJE today reports on the Kecmanovic case and describes "as a democratic act" the refusal of the members of parliament of the republic to elect a member for the state Presidency from an incomplete list.

It was much too naive to believe that the official statement (issued on the reasons for Kecmanovic's withdrawal) would placate the public. At the time when openness is a must, especially in the cadre policy, the forumulation "for certain reasons" is no longer sufficient, OSLOBODJENJE writes.

Slovene Rally on Constitution Held 12 April
LD1304025189 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0117 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Ljubljana, April 12 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav and the republican constitutions should in future be amended simultaneously, agreed the majority of the speakers at a "rally for the Constitution" held in the Slovenian capital Ljubljana on Wednesday evening.

Representatives of the youth organization, the Committee for the Protection of Human Rights, the Farmers Alliance, the Social Democratic Alliance and the Democratic Alliance reviewed draft amendments to the Constitution of Slovenia—Yugoslavia's most developed republic—on which a public debate starts on Friday.

In the Yugoslav federation, the federal Constitution is adopted first as the country's supreme act, and then the constitutions of the republics and provinces, which must be adjusted to it.

Some of the participants demanded that the order be the other way around, because, in their view, republican constitutions should be prepared first.

The participants were very critical of the proposed changes to the Slovenian Constitution, demanding that its general principles be removed or substantially shortened.

They urged the inclusion of the right to self-determination, the right of secession and association with other nations in the republican Constitution.

Now, the right of every nation to self-determination, including the right of secession, is only stated in the federal Constitution which says that a decision on secession can be made only with the consent of all six republics and two autonomous provinces.

Former Yugoslav Justice Minister Lojze Ude warned that the right to self-determination implies the creation of a new constitution rather than an alteration of the existing one, which is then no longer a legal question but a key political one.

Following the adoption of the amendments to the Yugoslav Constitution last November, the republics and provinces are now altering their constitutions.

The rally in Ljubljana demanded that the new Slovenian Constitution ensure equal treatment for all forms of ownership, an integral market, freedom of political association, and a decreased role of the state in the economy.

Macedonian Plenum Supports Extraordinary Congress
AU1204185489 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 8-9 Apr 89 p 12

[D. Nikolic, N. Batkovski report: "An Extraordinary Congress for Extraordinary Circumstances"]

[Excerpt] Skopje, 7 April—The Central Committee of the League of Communists [LC] of Macedonia made the decision at today's session that the 10th Congress of the Macedonian LC will be held ahead of schedule, and at the latest, by 20 November this year. The Central Committee adopted the initiative of the Extraordinary Conference of the Vojvodina LC for calling an extraordinary congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, [LCY] because this initiative is statutory. The explanation for holding an extraordinary LCY congress was also accepted, because the crisis in the country is intensifying further, disunity in the LCY and in its leaderships is growing, and the existential problems of working people and citizens are being resolved slowly.

It was proposed that the working title of an extraordinary LCY congress be "Social Reform and the Transformation of the LCY," considering that the reform of the LC cannot be carried out without corresponding changes in socioeconomic relations and the political organization of society. The Central Committee also endorsed the proposal that a special committee for preparations for the

extraordinary 14th LCY Congress be set up. It took the stand that the Congress of the Macedonian LC should be held at least 2 months prior to the extraordinary LCY congress. [passage omitted]

Montenegro LC Adopts Congress Documents

LD1304024889 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0115 GMT 13 Apr 89

[Text] Titograd, April 12 (TANJUG)—The Central Committee (CC) of the League of Communists (LC) of Montenegro today adopted documents for its tenth, special congress scheduled for April 25 and 26 in Titograd.

The Montenegro LC CC decided that the congress will focus on the subject of "the League of Communists and the new development philosophy."

The Montenegro part congress will be the first in a series of top-level party meetings in Yugoslavia's republics and provinces before the congress of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, scheduled for late this year.

The Montenegro party plenum stressed that the depth of the crisis in the country shows that the current approach to Yugoslavia's reality is wrong, and that admitting the errors made so far is the main condition for overcoming it.

The documents for the Montenegro party congress offer a critical analysis of the economic and socio-political situation in Yugoslavia's under-developed and smallest republic, whose leadership had to resign in the wake of mass protests in October last year and January this year.

In the congress documents, which were the subject of a comprehensive party debate, the Montenegro Communists remain on the position of self-managing socialism and its universal values, but search for a new democratic vision of social development and more effective methods of party activity.

The plenum adopted a list of 88 candidates for the 65-member Central Committee which is to be elected at the congress. It is interesting to note that the list does not contain any of the names of Central Committee members elected at the previous, ninth Montenegro party congress in 1986.

War Veterans Organization Discusses Reform

LD1104231389 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 11 Apr 89

[Summary] Zagreb, 11 Apr (TANJUG)—Today the session of the Presidium of the Republican Board of the Croatian SUBNOR [Federation of National Liberation War Veterans Association] discussed reform of this organization and its role in the delegates system. The session concluded that the SUBNOR reform must not be a copy of other reforms, but must be suited to its organization and methods.

Today members of the SUBNOR Republican Board Presidium sharply condemned the hostile and vandalistic, explosive attack on the POLITIKA office in Osijek, as well as the attack on the Monument of Revolution in Hrvace, near Sinj, yesterday. Jure Ivezic noted that it was not accidental that several diversions have happened lately in Dalmatia. Ivezic explains that the reason for this is the knowledge that it is precisely Dalmatia that has always forged brotherhood and unity and Yugoslav spirit. Intentions to blur such a picture of Dalmatia will not be successful, Ivezic stressed.

Ilija Kutlaca added that Dalmatia is not unique, because such things are happening in other places as well. He cited the example of Zagreb, where the monument plaque in the circle in front of Dr Josip Kajfes Hospital was broken some time ago.

Members of the SUBNOR Republican Board Presidium reacted in a resolute manner to the stances of the recent session of the group of war veterans of the sixth Slavonia shock corps in Belgrade. According to a report published in POLITIKA of Belgrade, Borka Korac, secretary of the SUBNOR Republican Board of Croatia, pointed out, the session stated that Tintor acted as a nationalist. If they accuse Tintor of being nationalist, then they accuse this Presidium of being nationalistic, Borka Korac said, and drew attention to the fact that other members of the Presidium, e.g. Joso Durbaba, were also attacked. She stressed that the SUBNOR Republican Board Presidium most sharply protests against such attacks and such writing.

Stipe Josipovic regards these attacks slanders and lies, and Cedo Alfirevic stresses that Tintor and the Presidium are attacked precisely because they lead Yugoslav policy. Tintor performed his duty, Alfirevic said, 'in a patriotic and humane manner, honestly and without saving any efforts, as the true Tito general.'

At the enf of the session, Gojko Tintor was asked who from the SUBNOR supported the appointment of Josip Vrhovec, ambassador to Finland. The war veteran organization neither discussed this nor considered this subject at any session at which I was present, Gojko Tintor said.

The session also asked why Josip Vrhovec did not resign from the post of LCY Central Committee member, as did Raif Dizdarevic and other members of the SFRY Presidency.

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